Wednesday, March 14, 1962
Phalguna 23, 1883(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Volume LXI, 1961/1883-84 (Saka)
[*March 12 to 26, 1961/Phalguna 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GIGIPND—L. S. II—2017 (Ai) L. S. D—15-4-69—045.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 14, 1962/Phalguna 23, 1883 (*Saka*).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Comet Brand Ammonium Chloride

+

*19. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in newspapers on the 8th February, 1962, that a medicine (a cough mixture) known as Ammonium Chloride (Comet brand) manufactured by M/s Alliance Drug and Chemical Company of Bombay, when administered to some indoor patients of Brown Memorial Hospital at Ludhiana (Punjab), caused deaths of two patients and two others had to be given an anti-dote for recovery from its effects;

(b) if so, details of the incident; and

(c) the nature of action taken by the Government of India to prevent the use of the medicine under reference in the country and against its manufacturers?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, anexure No. 5.]

1849 (Ai) L.S.D.—1.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that this cough mixture was seen to have contained potassium cyanide in it, what has been done about the people who manufactured this stuff? Have they been taken into custody?

Shri Hathi: The statement mentions the steps already taken. The stock has been frozen and the persons dealing with it have been arrested.

Family Planning in India

***20. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the Family Planning programme rapidly in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A note containing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6.]

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the amount allocated to the different States for family planning?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the break-up Statewise. A total amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided in the Third Plan.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what steps are being taken by Government to provide contraceptives free of cost mainly to the lower strata of people in the country?

Shri Hathi: They will be provided free.

Shri Basappa: Is Government thinking of any legislative measures for raising the age of marriage.

Shri Hathi: Government is not thinking of raising the age of marriage by legislation, though that would be one of the remedies, or one of the attempts to be made. But that will have to be achieved by social education.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : संतति निरोध योजना को सरकार सुदूर देहातों में और विशेषकर गरीब परिवारों में चलाने के लिए क्या इंतजाम सोच रही है ?

श्री हाथी : इस में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उस में लिखा है कि क्या २ करने का विचार है । हर एक गांव में दाईयों को ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी । गांवों में सरकार इस के लिए आदमी भेजेगी जो कि वहां लोगों को इस के लिए एजुकेट करेंगे । वह सब इस में लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : परिवार नियोजन के लिए कुछ औषधियों पर भी परीक्षण किया जा रहा था; मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार उस संबंध में किसी निश्चय पर पहुंच चुकी है और क्या कोई सफल औषधि इस सम्बन्ध में मिली है ?

श्री हाथी : मुझे पता नहीं है ?

Institute of Tropical Meteorology

*21. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the setting up of an Institute for Tropical Meteorology in Poona;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what measures have been taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes.

(b) The cost of equipment and other non-recurring expenditure, spread over 4 years, is estimated at about 57 lakhs, mostly in foreign currency and the recurring expenditure after completion of the scheme, is estimated at about 9 lakhs per year.

(c) The scheme has been approved by Government, in principle. It is expected that the nucleus of two Divisions of the Institute will be formed shortly.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what would be the special feature of this Institute and whether any foreign aid, technical or otherwise, is expected?

Shri Mohiuddin: The special feature is that there will be concentrated and specialised research on tropical weather conditions including monsoon and so on. Of course, help by way of foreign exchange will also be necessary to carry out the scheme.

Shri P. C. Borooah: By what time will this Institute be completed and begin functioning?

Shri Mohiuddin: I cannot give any definite date. The whole scheme has been worked out in detail and it has to be approved. As I have stated in the main answer, a beginning will be made with one or two divisions of the whole scheme.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार पूना में ट्रौपिकल मैट्रालोजी का इस्टीच्यूट स्थापित करने जा रही है । अब हिन्दुस्तान चूंकि एक बहुत बड़ा देश है तो क्या अकेले इस से सारे देश के किसानों का काम चल पायेगा और क्या सरकार दूसरी जगह भी इस तरह का इंस्टीच्यूट स्थापित करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह रिसर्च का काम है तहकीकात का काम है । इस के लिए सब से ज्यादा मौजूं जगह इस वक्त हर लिहाज से पूना ही है । जरायत वालों का भी ताल्लुक इस के नतीजे के तौर पर बाद को आयेगा ।

Rihand Dam Project

*22. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rihand Dam Project has been lying ready for some time past and has not yet started functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken for the commissioning of the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The first generating unit of 50 MW capacity was commissioned on 1st February, 1962, and is supplying power to Pipri, Robertsganj, Churk, Mirzapur, Mughalsarai and Allahabad. The remaining four units are expected to be ready for being commissioned by the end of March, 1962.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the total capacity of this project when all the units are commissioned?

Shri Hathi: 250,000 kilo watts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether adequate steps have been taken for the distribution of this power on an equitable basis to the different regions of the U.P.?

Shri Hathi: That is being done by the U.P. State Electricity Board. The main consumers will be the industries, railways, the alluminium factory, etc.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know whether it has been decided to supply power from the Rihand Dam to the north-eastern and eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: We have made a provision of 10,000 kilo watts to be supplied to Madhya Pradesh. But the matter is being discussed by the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with a view to deciding the rates.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: The discussion between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been going on for some years. May I know how long it will take to finish this?

Shri Hathi: The matter was taken up in the Zonal Council where, on principle, it was agreed that 10,000 k.w. of power should be given to Madhya Pradesh. But there was difference about the rates and the terms on which the power is to be supplied by Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Ministers agreed that they themselves would negotiate and come to a decision. Therefore the matter was left there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how soon the water of the Rihand Dam project will become regularly available to the Sone Canal system for purposes of irrigation?

Shri Hathi: That will take some time, though it will not take very much time. As soon as the units are commissioned we may be able to give some water.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इस बांध को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक अर्थात् ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था ? अत: मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उसके पूरा होने में देरी क्यों हुयी ?

Shri Hathi: It has been delayed by a few months.

Shri Kamal Singh: What steps are Government taking to see that the Sone barrage scheme is completed within time to harnest the extra water released from the Rihand Dam?

Shri Hathi: It is a separate question by itself. We have started remodelling of canals.

Second Telephone Factory

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*23. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
{ **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communication** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 565 on the 4th December, 1961 and state :

(a) whether the establishment of one more telephone factory in India has been finally decided;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the factory;

(c) the total estimated investment on the factory and the probable date of commencement of production; and

(d) the estimated annual production capacity of the factory?

The Minister of Transport & Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). The final decision has not so far been taken. ' Government are awaiting the Report of a Technical Committee regarding the type of equipment to be used in future and further consideration to the matter will be given after this Report has been submitted to Government.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know by what time the report of the Technical Committee is expected and when a final decesion is going to be arrived at?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Three officers went round the various countries and examined the various equipments that have been in use. They are going to make their report and I hope it will be in my hands by the end of April.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: What are the places that are under consideration for the location of this factory?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No place has been considered. Many places have been wanting it; that is all that I know of it.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that when Jabalpur was not made the capital of Madhya Pradesh, it was promised that some big industry will be located there? Since so far nothing has been done in that respect, are Government considering the location of this factory in Jabalpur or somewhere in Madhya Pradesh?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not aware of this promise. At the same time, I canot give an affirmative answer to this because it depends on various considerations.

Shri Thimmaih: Although there is increase in the production of telephones, there is a great deal of scarcity in the production of cables to provide telephone connection. Do the Government propose taking steps to start a cable factory?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member may put a separate question, because this deals with a separate matter altogether.

Shri Palankyandy: May I know whether the Government have any plans to increase the production capacity of the present factory at Bangalore?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: All this is under consideration and will be taken into account when the report of the committee is considered.

Indian Airlines Corporation

***24. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.C. is not in a position to meet the demand of Traffic, particularly on the internal trunk routes;

(b) what is the extent of shortage and how it is proposed to be met;

(c) whether it is a fact that this shortage has seriously hampered tourist traffic and many tourists even get stranded;

(d) what is the position regarding waiting list; and

(e) whether a statement giving an assessment of the position will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (e). I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Unfortunately, this statement gives particulars only in respect of part (a) of the question.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is not answered fully.

Mr. Speaker: For what portion does he want an answer from part (a) to part (e)?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want an answer to the whole question, including parts (b) to (e). I do not see that in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put the question. It is in black and white. The hon. Minister has given some answer. He may put a question about that portion about which a written answer is not available. How could the hon. Minister anticipate questions? He thought that this answer is enough; otherwise, he would have given some more information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will ask some other supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I adjourn it till then?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, I am asking them just now. May I know whether it is a fact that Air India International offered to place at the disposal of the Indian Airlines Corporation some Super Constellations? This does not appear anywhere in the answer, though it is mentioned in the statement that in the internal trunk routes the traffic suffered because they could not cope with the increasing traffic demand. If so, why was this offer not availed of?

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member will find from the statement that Super Constellation is running between Bombay and Calcutta seven times a week carrying a full load of capacity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that this service was offered for all the three trunk routes and it was not availed of, and later on availed of only for one route?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): We examined the whole matter and we found the cost would be too high. Already, the Indian Airlines Corporation are losing and we did not want to lose more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is seen from the statement that the Corporation acquired four more second-hand Viscounts at a total cost of Rs. 141·90 lakhs towards the end of January 1962. In the same statement, later on, they say that in fact by the end of 1963 the traffic demand would be such that it will be necessary for the Corporation to go in for bigger aircraft than Viscounts. They are acquiring Viscounts in 1962 with the knowledge that the Viscounts will not be useful for them and they would require a bigger aircraft in 1963.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Then the Viscounts could be used in the subsidiary routes.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the point of Shri Mathur is that the offer of Super Constellations for three trunk routes was not accepted and, at the same time, they say in the end of the statement that some more will be required to cope with the demand.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already said that the expenses of running these Super Constellations on internal lines will go up. Already we are losing quite a lot of money in the Indian Airlines Corporation and so we thought it is not worthwhile to use them.

Shri Morarka: May I know the basis on which the price of the second-hand Viscounts was fixed for I find that four Viscounts were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 141·90 lakhs?

Shri Mohiuddin: They were negotiated prices, after taking into account the prices prevailing in other markets. I think it is a very good bargain.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the second-hand Viscounts are giving very good service?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are giving very good service.

Shri Heda: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that the Government feel that they are not able to meet the traffic demand. If so, how are they going to meet the increased traffic demands in the future or will they carry on with the situation as it is?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The answer shows that the Government have under consideration the buying of some aircraft which will be economically run and will also meet with the demand of the people.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the increasing tourist traffic, may I know whether there is any truth in the statement that some of the shuttle services in the subsidiary routes, like Madurai-Madras, are going to be suspended from 1st April, 1961?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have no information whether those services will be suspended.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that some aircrafts of certain varieties are being grounded as they are not air-worthy and, if so, whether this is one of the reasons for the traffic congestion?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of any instance where any aircraft has been grounded except for overhaul and repair. Sometimes, they are grounded for lack of spares also. As far as Viscounts and Fokkers are concerned, they have not been grounded except for the purposes that I have mentioned. Some Dakotas might have been grounded for lack of spares.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is stated that it is contemplated to replace the Viscounts by bigger aircrafts. May I know what kind of aircraft is under consideration for this purpose?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is still under consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Part (d) of Shri Mathur's question refers to the position regarding the waiting list and in this statement there is no mention of anything regarding the waiting list. May I know whether it is a fact that as a consequence of this shortage of carrying capacity, there are very long waiting lists, particularly on the trunk routes, and it has become very difficult for ordinary passengers, that is, people who are not either Government officials or big businessmen, to get seats? What is the system of priorities which the Ministry has directed the Corporation to follow?

Shri Mohiuddin: I did try to get information about the waiting list but I have not succeeded. I have only got the information that during the last month or so the waiting list has gone down. As far as priority is concerned, it is strictly according to the application for seats. Of course, there is some preference for Government officials, Members of Parliament and so on.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that the Air India International offered to supplement the trunk routes and run the services themselves without incurring any loss to the Government funds? Have Government accepted that offer and, if not, why not?

Shri Mohiuddin: We do not think the information of the hon. Member is correct. They could not run the services without incurring losses because the actual expenses are high.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether 5 Fokker Friendship aircrafts, which were primarily purchased for the Assam services, have already been withdrawn except one and, if so, the reason therefor?

Shri Mohiuddin: One service was suspended and substituted by Dakota. But, as far as I remember, last month this Fokker Friendship service has been restored to that particular sector.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: When there is a demand from the public from Nagpur that there should be a day service opened, why should not the Viscount service be made available for Nagpur on its run from Delhi to Hyderabad?

Shri Mohiuddin: It has been found that the night air mail service which stops at Nagpur does meet the local demand from Nagpur. As far as the stopping of the Viscount on its route to Bombay or Calcutta is concerned, it has not been found economic.

Shri Hem Barua: In regard to the statement made by the hon. Deputy Minister that Members of Parliament also get priority, may I point out that Members of Parliament do not get any priority consideration? Nobody gets any priority except Ministers and Government officials.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will take advantage of this and insist upon Members of Parliament getting an advantage.

Shri Mohiuddin: So many Members of Parliament approach me and I try to help them.

Mr. Speaker: I would advise Members of Parliament to make liberal use of this concession.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I say that on no occasion is any preference given to Members of Parliament. So that statement must not be made.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: And why should we approach the Minister?

Shri Hem Barua: There are Members who do not want to approach any Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: That will lead to nepotism.

Shri Hem Barua: Nepotism and favouritism will then come in.

Mr. Speaker: They do not want it. Very well, the hon. Minister need not interfere hereafter on behalf of Members of Parliament. They do not seem to want it. But I am not sure if they are voicing the feelings of all Members. Let them be shown concession.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the Constellation service between Calcutta and Bombay is economical, how is it that the Constellation service from Delhi to Bombay and from Delhi to Calcutta could not be economical?

Shri Mohiuddin: As has been stated, the Viscount that was running between Bombay and Calcutta had to be taken off on that line and used between Delhi and Calcutta and Delhi and Bombay. And, because one Viscount was damaged in Colombo there was no other alternative except to use one Super Constellation, in spite of the heavy cost, between Bombay and Calcutta.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that it is running at a loss?

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, this mess of reservation has baffled and puzzled some of us. You just now remarked that we do not want any special reservation from Ministers. I only want to clarify one point. We do not want to appear to the public in general that we are a privileged class enjoying privileges which the public do not enjoy. But we definitely want to be beheld: already we are condemned that we are getting some special privileges. You are aware of the hardships we have to go through. But the impression will be created that in every matter we are a privileged class. It is this impression that we want to correct.

Shri Mohiuddin: I did not mean that the Members of Parliament have any special privilege. What I meant was that in allotting seats there is a strict priority according to the application. But when it happens that on account of some urgent work either a Member of Parliament or any other person may want a seat, he is helped in getting his seat by the administration of the I.A.C. or some one else.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is a priority for the officers—there is a priority, I know, in my State. There is one seat kept reserved for officers coming on duty to Delhi. That is all right. But there is absolutely no priority for Members of Parliament. It has happened so often that we have not been able to come to a committee meeting here because at the last moment we are not able to get the seats. If there is a priority for officers, there is none for the Members of Parliament.

Shri Hem Barua: Members of Parliament have to wait for days together.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are speaking with different voices. There is no harm. The House and the Members of the House enjoy certain privileges to come here. About eight lakhs of people send a representative here to discharge their duty—it is on behalf of those persons. Why should hon. Members be touchy? I know that if he can afford the time, no hon. Member will try to take the plane, except on occasions. Two seats, I understand, are kept with the Government or vested in the Government to be utilised for whomsoever they want. As a matter of fact, if I had not been helped I would not have been here day before yesterday to open the Parliament. Therefore, let us not get rid of this concession. I would urge upon the hon. Minister, whenever an hon. Member has to come here in connection with the work of Parliament or in connection with a committee meeting and he applies, let him be treated at least as good as any officer of importance, if not better. Let one of these two or three seats be reserved for this purpose. Let one seat be reserved for Members of Parliament. There is no harm in doing so. Hon. Members ought not to become touchy about this. Let them enjoy this concession. I want it in the interests of the community.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is there any objection to one or two seats being reserved for this public purpose, for the Members of Parliament as they are reserved for the officials of Government?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have suggested. Let the two be increased to three, and let one be reserved for Members of Parliament.

Heron Aircraft

*25. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Indian Airlines Corporation had decided to sell the Heron aircrafts;

(b) if so, how many of them have been sold by now and at what price each;

(c) when it was known that these aircrafts are uneconomical; and

(d) what was the difficulty in making an earlier decision to dispose them of?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) In November, 1957.

(b) One for Rs. 5,19,870.

(c) In November, 1957.

(d) The Heron aircraft were purchased in the context of the need for developing new feeder routes. The Corporation took only about two years to assess their utility.

Dr. Samantsinhar: May I know at what price these aircraft were purchased?

Shri Mohiuddin: About Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs each.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Why did it take about two years to dispose of these aircraft when they were found to be uneconomic?

Shri Mohiuddin: Well, it takes time to adjust the routes, in the first place, and to calculate the costs. When it was purchased it was thought that this four-engine aircraft was a good aircraft for the feeder routes. But ultimately, in the two years' time, the cost proved to be too high.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Was there any offer earlier to purchase these aircraft by any other country or firm?

Shri Mohiuddin: Since 1957 the I.A.C. has been trying to sell these aircraft but has not so far succeeded in doing so.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the total loss incurred by the Government in this Heron deal, of purchasing aircraft and selling them off without using them?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid it is not possible to give a reply to this question, because the loss is part of the total loss of the I.A.C. every year since 1957. The hon. Member may see what was the loss in 1955, 1956, and 1957. But no loss could be allocated to a particular aircraft.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not in a position to give immediately the loss on this item. If a separate question is put, he will gather the information regarding the loss and give it to the House.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is a question about Heron aircraft. As commercial accounts are maintained in the I.A.C. it should be mentioned item-wise like this and the hon. Minister should be in a position to give a reply to this.

Mr. Speaker: He is not in possession of all the facts here. If the hon. Member wants to pursue the matter I will allow a separate question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which country has bought this aircraft, and which party?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, it has been purchased in India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which is the party?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Indian Steel Corporation.

An Hon. Member: Only one.

Shri Hem Barua: Why should Government make itself a laboratory for experimenting with different types of aircraft that ultimtely prove to be not of very much use?

Shri Mohiuddin: It sometimes does happen that a purchase which is a commercial purchase may prove a failure. The question has been asked so many times about this, and it has been stated very clearly that it was a mistake, and it has been found to be a mistake.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He wants to know whether there is any research department attached to this Ministry which goes into this matter in advance of purchase.

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir. It was fully examined and reports from other countries where the aircraft is used were examined and it was recommended by various experts. But, ultimately it was found to be a failure.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How many of these aircraft were purchased initially, how many of them have been sold and how many remain in possession of the I.A.C.

Shri Mohiuddin: Eight were purchased, one sold and seven are still remaining.

Shri Hem Barua: This is not the first time with the Heron type of aircraft. It happened with Skymasters also.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Skymaster is a very useful plane and has been giving service very economically and nicely for the last so many years.

Shri Hem Barua: But, ultimately it was found that it does not cope with our weather.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Lines into Broad gauge

***26. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of conversion of all Narrow

Gauge Lines into Broad gauge in India is under the consideration of the Govt. of India.

(b) whether a final decision has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The question of conversion of the Govt. owned narrow gauge lines into wider gauge or their abolition is under consideration of the Govt.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: If it is under consideration as the Minister has said, would the lines that are very near places that have already been electrified—up to Ranaghat, electrification is supposed to come—would the Shantipur narrow gauge line be considered for making into broad gauge in the near future?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It all depends on the other means of communication available in that particular area. Each individual case is considered on merits.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The hon. Minister has just now said that it would depend on the other means of communication. The communication up to Nawadwip ghat is too narrow for the amount of traffic and goods traffic that is already there in that area. Would this line have some priority when things are considered?

Mr. Speaker: They are suggestions for action.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the line from Nagpur to Umredi is going to be converted into broad gauge or is it going to be an independent parallel broad gauge line?

Mr. Speaker: Are we going into these details? How many miles of narrow gauge are there in the country?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: 3180 miles.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I go on allowing 3000 questions?

Dr. M. S. Aney: This particular section. I read in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister has the information, he may answer.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No decision has been taken yet.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the enquiry committee which conducted an enquiry into the conditions of the Howrah Amta and Howrah Siakhala Light Railways for nationalisation has completed its enquiry and submitted any report to Government?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I should require separate notice.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow questions on details. This is a general question whether there is a proposal to convert narrow gauge into metre gauge and the answer is that the matter is under consideration. I am not going to allow hon. Members to split it up and take up 100 miles or 50 miles of railway lines. Next question. A general supplementary question.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं एक जनरल क्वेशचन पूछना चाहता हूं कि नैरो गेज की जितनी भी लाइनें हैं उन सब पर इकट्ठा विचार किया जा रहा है या पहले कुछ खास लाइनें ली जायेंगी और उन के बाद दूसरी ली जायेंगी । इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार हो रहा है ?

रेलव मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस में दो तीन तरह की लाइनें हैं। कुछ तो ऐसी नैरो गेज लाइनें हैं जो हिल रेलवेज हैं। उन के गेज को बदलने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। वहां तो उन्हीं को चलाना होगा । इस के अलावा कुछ लाइनें ऐसी भी हैं जिन का माइलेज बहुत छोटा है और वहां पर सम्भव है कि रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट ज्यादा बढ़ गया हो । अगर वहां रेलवे के चलाने की जरूरत नहीं हुई

तो सम्भव है वह रेलवे खत्म हो ही जायें । इस के बाद कुछ ऐसी रेलवेज हैं जहां पर ट्रैफिक इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है कि वहां पर संभव है उन से काम चलने वाला न हो । वहां पर उस को बदलने की बात सोची जायेगी तब विचार किया जायेगा कि उस को मीटर गेज किया जाये या ब्राड गेज किया जाये । इसलिये सभी रेलवेज पर कोई एक निर्णय सम्भव नहीं है । वह तो हर एक के ऊपर अलग-अलग विचार कर के ही किया जा सकता है ।

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know the total length of narrow gauge lines which have been converted already into broad gauge?

Mr. Speaker: Has he got the information?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No. Separate notice.

Murder in Running Train near Hazaribagh

*27. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were murdered between Kodarma and Hazaribagh stations in a running train on the 3rd January 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The incident, however, occurred on the night between December 29 and 30, 1961. A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It was in the morning of 30-12-61, that the Guard of a train reported at Parasnath Railway station, that while his train was passing between Nimiaghat and Parasnath, he had noticed two dead bodies lying near the track. Simultaneously, another information from Hazaribagh Road was received by the Controller at Dhanbad that in between Hirodih and Sarmatand stations one male person was found lying dead besides the track and an injured man was lying nearby in an unconscious state. The injured man was carried to Hazaribagh for immediate medical help. Government Railway Police were immediately informed and bodies of 4 persons were picked up:

(i) one male and one female found between Nimiaghat & Parasnath stations;

(ii) one male and one female found between Sarmatand and Hirodih Stations.

The injured man who was originally admitted in Hazaribagh hospital in an unconscious state, was subsequently shifted to a hospital in Calcutta for better treatment. He is reported to be progressing slowly.

As a result of vigorous police investigation, a gang of dangerous criminals responsible for this incident has been unearthed and a few members thereof have so far been apprehended.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know why armed police are not stationed in important running trains in this country as is seen now?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That would be a very costly proposition. But, so far as this is concerned, after this incident, all night trains in Bihar are being escorted now.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It appeared in press reports that one of the dead persons who had not died at that time, was refused to be carried by the guard of the goods train and if he had been carried, his life might have been saved. Has the Government verified that report? What is the truth?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. That information is wrong. Four persons died and one was injured. He was carried to the hosptial.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Another person.

Mr. Speaker: That information is wrong, he says.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether compensation will be paid to the people concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir.

World Meteorological Organisation

***28. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the third session of the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation of World Meteorological Organisation was held in New Delhi in January-February this year; and

(b) if so, what proposals, were considered by the Commission to modernise the equipments in the Observatories in India?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The equipment, manufactured by the India Meteorological Department, was exhibited and was generally appreciated. The Commission considered some of the most recent developments in the field of instrumentation and evolved 38 Resolutions and recommendations, which would guide the efforts of India and other countries. Fourteen working Groups were constituted, with ample representation to India, for continued detailed work between Sessions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in the light of these discussions held at the meeting it has been felt that the present instruments and methods of observations and working of observatories are erroneous and how the Government is going to rectify that?

Shri Mohiuddin: This is a scientific matter. Methods of observation and instruments are being continuously improved every day. We are glad that our methods of observation and instruments were very highly appreciated by foreign visitors. They will be improved and they are being improved every day.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the instruments that were exhibited were of old times?

Shri Mohiuddin: No. They were very recent instruments and recent improvements that were incorporated in them were also exhibited in large numbers.

Indo-Pak. Rail Service

***29. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 398 on the 29th November. 1961 and state the progress since made in taking a decision in regard to Indo-Pak Rail Service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the the difficulties in the way of the Governments of India and Pakistan that they are incapable of taking any decision one way or the other? May I know whether this proposal is going to be negatived or accepted? What are the difficulties?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are in consultation with the different State Governments. We are ascertaining their views on the subject. As soon as we are able to arrive at a decision, we will take a decision.

Mr. Speaker: Was there not a discussion on this?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I will say briefly that whether to ratify the agreement or not to ratify it, a decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

Shri Nath Pai: What are the States that are being consulted? How do the States come into this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I remember—I am not definite about it—there was a discussion when this matter came up by way of questions. There were a number of questions which indicated that many hon. Members were not in favour of connecting this with Pakistan in view of our relations already existing.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister, to some extent, reacted favourably and then said, I will consult the various Governments and so on. Unless hon. Members want to force the issue and get it immediately linked up....

Shri Tyagi: No.

Mr. Speaker: Why should I allow any more questions? Let him take his time.

Shri Tyagi: On the other hand, we insist, the House insists, that in view of the difficulties Pakistan is creating on the Kashmir question, the House is of the view that this question should not be taken up at all.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): As I have said in reply to Shri D. C. Sharma's question, whether to ratify it or not to ratify it, a decision will be taken at the appropriate time. At that appropriate time we will be taking into account all the considerations that have been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the decision taken by the Railway Ministry will come up before the House for ratification?

An Hon. Member: Before the decision is taken.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not the practice to bring international agreements before the House for ratification.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that initially there has been an opposition coming from the Government of West Bengal so far as this proposal is concerned, and if so, whether that is one of the reasons why this has been specially dropped or this is proposed to be settled at an appropriate time—and that appropriate time would not come, and we do not want that appropriate time to come?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The suggestion or proposal or objection of any State Government has nothing to do with the delay in the consideration of the question. As I have said, a decision will be taken at the appropriate time taking into consideration all the factors concerning the State Governments as well as our relations with the Pakistan Government at the appropriate time.

Shri Hem Barua: The impression goes round that because of the opposition coming from a particular State Government, this question has not been settled as yet. May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There will be no more discussion on this now.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the hon. Minister aware that he is flatly contradicting what his Deputy has said? His Deputy said that the delay is because of the fact that negotiations with the States are going on. Now, the senior Minister assures the House that whether they object or not has nothing to do with the delay. Could he enlighten us as to what the fact is?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is why I have corrected it. The decision will be taken at that time.

Shri Hem Barua: This is the first time that a commitment is given....

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether the decision on this matter will be held up until an overall agreement is arrived at between Pakistan and India on the issue of Kashmir?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission......

Mr. Speaker: He has submitted many times. Now, next question.

Self-Sufficiency in Food Grains

***31. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total foodgrains production in India during the current year is likely to be at a record level;

(b) if so, brief details thereof; and

(c) when India is likely to become self-sufficient in foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Information regarding total production of all foodgrains during 1961-62 is expected to become available only towards the end of the agricultural year *i.e.* June, 1962.

(c) The Third Five Year Plan aims at achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains at the end of the plan period.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the policy has been agreed to that we should match the production with the amount of help we get from outside, and if so, when we expect to be able to match our own production with the amount of help we receive from other countries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): There is no question of matching any production. India wants to be self-sufficient in food; and we shall be self-sufficient before the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the estimated production, which has led to the decision of the Minister to give price support to various items, particularly, to wheat?

Shri S. K. Patil: Price support becomes necessary because the farmer must be assured that if he produces more he shall not be punished but he would be rewarded.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि. यह आशा की जाती है कि तीसरी योजना के समाप्त होते होते भारतवर्ष को को बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। यह काम यकायक तो नहीं होगा, पांच वर्ष इस में लगेंगे, यह धीरे-धीरे होगा। तो क्या हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि जो यह माल बाहर से मंगाया जाता है यह धीरे-धीरे कम होता जाएगा और हर वर्ष वह कंमी बढ़ती जाएगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : दो वर्ष का अनुभव बताता है कि हम इस दिशा में तेजी से चल रहें हैं।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not my intention to oppose price support. But I understand that price support at this particular juncture has been given because it is expected that there is going to be a record production according to the estimates that have been made. May I know what the estimates in the hands of the Ministry were at the present juncture? Could the hon. Minister give us some indication?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think there is a confusion over what we have done. It is not price support. Price support is a different thing. This is the floor price. There is a distinction between that and the price support as it obtains in several countries, especially those which are very progressive in agriculture. This merely means that if the prices drop beyond that figure that we had mentioned, Government would go into the market and save the farmer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is understood; but my question is....

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is this. Apart from the question of price support and so on, what is the estimate of overproduction of foodgrains in the country?

Shri S. K. Patil: Just now, it applies only to wheat. Wheat production is increasing. And there were instances in some cases where the prices did fall even below that, and the farmer was likely to be hit. Therefore, this has been done. But I do not think that any effects of it will operate except the assurance to the farmer that he can go on producing more and more.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether in fixing the floor price of wheat, Government have taken into account the expense ratio in the production of wheat by the farmer?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a large question, because all agricultural commodities are an integrated subject. We cannot take out wheat alone, but we have tried this in an experimental way, so that if we succeed, this can as well apply to the whole range of agricultural products; and a proper survey will be made, and as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi suggests a proper estimate should be made about the cost of production too.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने कुछ दिन पहले आश्वासन दिया था कि प्राइस फिक्सशन बोर्ड बनाएंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको इस काम में कहां तक सफलता मिली है? मैंने यह भी सुना है कि यह मामला जा कर प्लानिंग कमिशन में अटक गया है । उसको मंत्री जी कहां तक सुलझाने में सफल हुए हैं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वही तो मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि यदि यह चीज सारी कमोडिटीज के लिए करनी होगी तो उसके लिए बोर्ड बनाने की जरूरत होगी ।

Death of Children in Madras State

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*32. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some school children died due to eating of rice mixed with curd in Madras State on the 24th January, 1962; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Four out of the forty children who on the 19th January, 1962, partook of mid-day meals with curd prepared out of CARE milk powder in the Junior Basic School in Athipatti Village, Kuruvikulam Block, Tirunuveli District, in Madras State, are reported to have died.

(b) (i) Prompt medical attention and hospitalization were provided to the children who were affected.

(ii) Pending the analysis of milk powder, viscera, etc., the consumption of milk powder was suspended as a precautionary measure.

(iii) As the chemical, toxicological and bacteriological examinations conducted on the samples of milk powder viscera and other unopened packets of milk revealed that the milk powder was fit for human consumption, the Government have issued instructions for the supply and consumption of CARE milk powder only in the form of reconstituted milk after boiling to prevent any bacteriological infection.

The question whether further safeguards would be necessary before resuming the preparation of curd out of the re-constituted milk for consumption in the midday meal centres is under examination.

Shri P. G. Deb: I am surprised at this. What action has been taken by Government against CARE, the American organisation which provided this powder?

Shri Hathi: No action was necessary, as on examination it was found that the milk powder was free, and was fit for human consumption. There was nothing wrong with the powder itself.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what steps are being taken to check the quality of food materials imported from abroad, before they are used in the country for free distribution? I am referring particularly to those things which come here for free distribution.

Shri Hathi: As I have mentioned, the milk powder itself, and the unopened bag also were examined, and the powder was found fit for human consumption. They are examined.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that there was nothing wrong with the milk or with the rice, but the man who mixed the curd with rice was suffering from a virulent form of scabies in his hand, as a result of which the death of the children had occurred, and if so, whether any action was taken against the management for their failure to ensure proper supervision?

Shri Hathi: We have no information. It is for the State Government. We shall pass on the information to the State Government.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Were the stomach contents of the children who took this medically analysed? If so, what was the result?

Shri Hathi: The milk powder was analysed.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I was asking whether the stomach contents were examined or not.

Shri Hathi: After the children died, the viscera was examined. Both the contents of the milk powder and the viscera were examined

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what the examination showed.

Shri Hathi: Bacteriological infection.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister has mentioned that bacteriological infection was discovered. Where was it discovered? Was it in the milk powder or in the mixture or somewhere else?

Shri Hathi: Three things were examined. Of course, the milk powder was examined. That was found fit; there was nothing wrong. Then the viscera was examined and it was found that there was bacteriological infection. Therefore, the conclusion would be that because the milk was prepared in cold water and not in boiled water, it may be that there was bateriological infection in the curd itself.

Multi-Purpose Food Powder

***33. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been conducting an experiment for preparing a multi-purpose food powder;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) what is the possible composition of this powder?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore which is under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has developed a high-protein food supplement known as the Indian Multipurpose Food.

(c). The composition of Indian Multi-purpose Food is as follows:

(i) Low-fat groundnut flour of edible quality—75 per cent.

(ii) Bengal gram flour—25 per cent.

It is enriched with vitamins and minerals.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this multi-purpose food would be cheap enough to be within the reach of the common man in India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We suppose that it would be within the reach of the common man.

Shri P. C. Borooah: A similar multi-purpose food was previously manufactured and it failed to earn popularity. That is why I am asking this question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is a processed protective food similar in nutritive value to the multi-purpose food that is distributed by the Meals for Millions Foundation in USA. This has been manufactured in the Central

Food Technological Research Institute Mysore. We have had consumer trials and it is very popular. As the hon. House knows, our food is deficient in proteins and it is to make up for this that this multi-purpose food is also being utilised.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

*34. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special officer appointed to make a detailed study of the Kandla port with a view to declare a portion of it as a free trade zone has made any progress in submitting his report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in case the report has since been submitted the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a), (b) and (c). The report of the Officer on Special Duty was received by Government towards the end of January, 1962. It is being treated as secret and is under examination at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are all reports like this treated secret or is there something particular about this Report and hence it is to be treated as secret?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Cabinet wanted a detailed study of the implications and consequences of this scheme and it is but meet and proper that this report should be kept secret pending consideration by the cabinet. Until and unless it is considered and conclusions arrived at thereon, it is not practicable or advisable to reveal its contents.

Shri Khimji: Are Government aware that an impression is gaining ground in the country on account of this unusual delay that Government are not as enthusiastic about this free trade zone as they were sometime back?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think we should jump to conclusions or inferences like that without giving Government full opportunity to consider the *pros and cons* of the scheme.

Shri Khimji: When is Government's decision likely to be announced?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as their examination of the Report is over.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how long it will take?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly give the time.

Shri Hem Barua: Do Government propose to constitute any special constabulary in order to see that this free trade zone does not become a den for smugglers and other anti-social elements as the Calcutta port is?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Due provision would be made for security of the type mentioned by the hon. Member. But what the details thereof would be is a matter for consideration.

Shri Tyagi: What are the advantages that have persuaded Government to make it a free trade zone.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is to give a fillip to industrialisation of the area and also to provide additional employment potential to that area where a large number of displaced persons are living.

Shri Tyagi: Can this be followed up in other ports like Bombay and Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We cannot go ahead with this scheme in several ports all at once. We shall start with one; if it is successful there, we shall take it up for others as well.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Viscount Aircrafts

30. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 92 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of replacing Viscount Aircrafts by modern and bigger planes has been decided; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have come to the conclusion that a larger aircraft than the Viscount is needed to meet the growing demand on the trunk routes. No decision has, however, been reached regarding the type or the number of aircraft to be purchased.

Sale of Vikings

***35. Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) the name of the Country, Party and the amount contracted by the Indian Airlines Corporation for the sale of vikings and their related spares;

(b) whether the delivery has been effected;

(c) if so, the amount realised; and

(d) if the reply given to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The party, through whom the sale of the Vikings and their related spares, for Rs. 8·00 lakhs was arranged by the Indian Airlines Corporation was Messrs. Banwari Lal & Co. (Private) Limited, a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Queens Mansion, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Messrs. Banwari Lal & Co. were unable to deliver the two Viscounts for which the Vikings and their spares were to be given in part exchange.

Water Rates for Irrigation

17. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the maximum water rates chargeable in different States for irrigation for different classes of land for different crops?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement containing the requisite information in regard to water rates in areas served by some of the recently completed major irrigation projects in the Country is attached. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 8].

Accident on Refaleshwar-Nazarbaug Stations (Western Railway)

19. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious accident at an unmanned level-crossing between Refaleshwar and Nazarbaug Stations in the Wankaner Morvi Section of Western Railway on the 23rd December, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At about 13-50 hours, while No. 410 DN Passenger was running between Refaleshwar and Nazarbaug stations on Wankaner-Navlakhi section of Rajkot Division of Western Railway, its engine collided with a jeep belonging to Irrigation Department, Gujarat Government at an unmanned level crossing No. 23 at K.M. 22|8.

As a result of this, two out of four occupants of the jeep died on the spot and the other two were grievously injured. After being rendered first aid by the Chief Medical Officer of State Government, who was travelling in the same train, both the injured were taken to Morvi by the same train where they were further attended to by Assistant Surgeon, Morvi and were thereafter removed in the ambulance car to the Government Hospital. Later in the evening, both the injured persons succumbed to their injuries.

The collision was due to the negligence of the Jeep Car driver who could not control it on account of high speed.

Thermal plants for Delhi

20. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a Control Board for the installation of three Thermal Generating Units in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Control Board for the installation of three Thermal Generating Units of 50 MW each in Delhi was considered at a meeting on 28th October 1961, which was attended by the representatives of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Punjab, the Punjab State Electricity Board, and Delhi Administration. The proposal was agreed to, in principle, subject to the concurrence of the Government of Punjab and Delhi Municipal Corporation. The formal concurrence of the Punjab Government has since been received. Reply of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is still awaited.

Accident on Mandla Fort

21. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious accident on the 12th December 1961 on Mandla Fort-Nainpur section; and

(b) if so, the total number of people killed and injured?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Killed—1.

Injured

Grievous—6.

Minor—39.

Strike in Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

22. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in Lady Hardinge Hospital in December, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) to (c). On the alleged ground that the agreement entered into between the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital Employees' Union and the management of the institution had not been implemented, some members of the Union staged a strike from the 5th to the 19th December, 1961. The strike was called off with effect from the morning of the 20th December, 1961, when an assurance was given by the Principal of the College that it has never been the policy of the management to victimise the workers and the question of victimising the workers who returned to duty after the strike was called off did not arise. The Principal also gave an assurance that she would recommend to the authorities concerned to consider the question of pay and allowances to be paid to the persons who went on strike with utmost sympathy after the workers had rejoined duty. It was decided that the period of the strike should be treated as leave of the kind admissible.

Second-hand Viscounts

23. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have recently acquired four second-hand Viscount Aircrafts;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) from where?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 141.90 lakhs including cost of spares etc.

(c) M/s. Fred Olsen of Norway.

Modernisation of Sugar Mills

24. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Development Council for the Sugar Industry has decided to refer the question of modernisation of the sugar mills to a committee to examine the matter in detail;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since been formed; and

(c) what are the precise terms of reference of the committee?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) To examine the requirements of sugar factories for modernisation of their plants and estimates of expenditure thereon.

Prices of Wheat

25. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is expecting a bumper wheat crop this year;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the prices of wheat have of late been steadily rising;

(d) if so, what action has been taken to arrest such rise in the prices; and

(e) whether there has been an acute shortage of wheat flour in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It is too early yet to give any estimate about the size of the next wheat crop though the present indications are that the wheat production this year also will be fairly good.

(c) and (d). There has been some seasonal rise in the prices of wheat which, however, are again showing a downward tendency. The Government have been trying to step up the distribution of wheat from Government stocks to arrest the rise in prices.

(e) Some shortage of wheat flour had developed in Delhi for a short period but the supply position is quite satisfactory now and adequate quantities of flour are available in the market at controlled prices.

Flood Control Measures

26. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme for the prevention of flooding of the Delhi-Agra and Delhi-Jaipur National Highways and the surrounding areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The names of the schemes and their estimated costs are as under

No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Nuh drainage scheme (Nuh and Ujaina drains)	20·87
2	Pahari Kaman drainage scheme . . .	31·89

3	Goverdhan Drainage scheme . . .	155·
4	Gaunchi Drainage scheme . . .	43·00
	Kosi-Arterial Drainage scheme	Estimates are under preparation by the State Govt.
6	Sondh Drainage scheme	

Beas Dam Project

27. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which are to be evacuated and their land acquired for the implementation of the Beas Dam project District-wise;

(b) at what place the inhabitants of these villages are proposed to be resettled;

(c) whether they are proposed to be shifted to some place outside the State to which they belong; and

(d) whether evacuation notices have been issued to the inhabitants of these villages?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Land and abadis of 52 villages in Kangra District will be submerged on the creation of the reservoir.

The land of 9 villages in Hoshiarpur and two villages in Kangra District has been acquired for a Township and construction facilities but the village abadis will not be acquired.

(b) and (c). The oustees of the Beas Dam areas are proposed to be resettled on the land in the Rajasthan Canal Zone in Rajasthan, as the land is not available within the Punjab State.

(d) So far no evacuation notices have been issued to the inhabitants of these villages.

Indian Airlines Corporation

28. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the gain or loss that accrued to the Indian Air Lines Corporation during 1961 as against that which accrued during 1960;

(b) the income on account of (i) passenger fares and (ii) cargo charges during each of these years; and

(c) the total number of passengers carried and tonnage of cargo carried in the scheduled flights of the Corporation during each of these years?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The information for the financial year 1960-61 and 1961-62 (revised estimates) is given below:—

	1960-61	1961-62 (revised estimates)
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1. Corporation's profit or loss . .	4·68 Profit	10·61 Loss
2. Income on passenger fares . .	903·10	1062·00
3. Income on Cargo (freight & Excess baggage) . .	192·31	210·00
4. Number of passengers carried on scheduled services .	7,58,343	848,000
5. Cargo carried on scheduled services (Tonnes) . .	36,239	34,000

Gliders

29. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prototype R.G.I. Gliders produced so far in the country;

(b) the cost at which these Gliders were produced; and

(c) how much of foreign exchange content was involved in their production?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Two.

(b) As the prototype was made in the Technical and Research Centre of the Civil Aviation Department; the cost of labour and overheads is not available separately, but the total cost of materials used was Rs. 7,000 approximately.

(c) The foreign exchange expenditure involved in the construction of each prototype was approximately Rs. 2,500.

Air Crashes

30. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aircrafts of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International that were involved in air crashes during 1961; and

(b) the total loss involved in these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Two aircraft of the Indian Airlines Corporation—a Dakota and a Viscount—were involved in accidents during the year 1961. No aircraft of the Air India International met with an accident during the period.

(b) Both aircraft were damaged beyond economic repairs. While the loss in the case of the Dakota is estimated at Rs. 8,392, the extent of loss involved in the case of the Viscount has not yet been finally asessed, but its depreciated value on 21st March 1961 was Rs. 33.28 lakhs.

Fokker Friendship

31. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fokker Friendships introduced by the Airlines Corporation during the year 1961 and the routes on which they were put;

(b) the cost incurred thereon;

(c) whether any more such aircraft are proposed to be procured this year; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation introduced 5 Fokker Friendship aircraft during the year 1961 on the following routes:—

(i) Calcutta-Dacca.
(ii) Calcutta-Bagdogra-Calcutta.
(iii) Calcutta-Chittagong.
(iv) Calcutta-Agartala.
(v) Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari.
(vi) Calcutta-Banaras-Agra-Delhi.

(b)) About Rs. 248.00 lakhs, including cost of spares, stores etc.

(c) and (d). The Corporation has entered into an agreement for the purchase of 5 more Fokker Friendship aircraft. The delivery dates for these aircraft are as follows:—

November, 1962—one aircraft.
December, 1962—one aircraft.
January, 1963—two aircraft.
March, 1963—one aircraft.

Boeing 707 Jet Aircrafts

32. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Boeing 707 Jet aircrafts added to the fleet by the Air India International during 1961;

(b) what cost was incurred thereon; and

(c) on what routes these aircrafts were put?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) One.

(b) About Rs. 4.00 crores.

(c) With 4 Boeing 707 jet aircraft the following services were maintained by the Corporation during 1961.

(i) *India|U.K.|U.S.A,*

	India/ U.K.	U.K./ U.S.A.
	per week	per week
January to March . .	5	2
April	5	3
May to September . .	6	5
October to December .	6	3

(ii) *India|East Africa*

A jet service was introduced on this route from May 1961 replacing the twice weekly 1049 Super Constellation service. The frequency was increased to 2 per week from 1st October 1961.

(iii) *India|Japan*

The once weekly Boeing frequency on this route was stepped upto two services a week from May 1961.

U. S. Rice for India

33. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached recently for the supply of U.S. rice to India; and

(b) if so, how much rice is to be procured under the agreement and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.C. Flights

34. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Indian Airlines Corporation aircrafts flew with vacant sitting accommodation on their scheduled flights during the year 1961;

(b) what loss was incurred by the Corporation on this account; and

(c) what steps have been taken to minimise the loss?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The revenue passenger seat factor achieved on the Corporation's services during 1961 was 69·1 per cent.

(b) According to the revised estimates for the year 1961-62, the Corporation is likely to sustain loss of Rs. 10·91 lakhs.

(c) The Corporation are taking all possible steps to increase their revenue and keep their expenditure under control. For the year 1962-63, the Corporation have estimated that they would make a profit of Rs. 81·07 lakhs.

A.I.I. Flights

35. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Air India International aircrafts flew with vacant sitting accommodation on their scheduled flights during the year 1961;

(b) what loss was incurred by the Corporation on this account; and

(c) what steps have been taken to minimise the loss?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Corporation operated during April-December, 1961 with an overall average load factor of 43·1 per cent. on its Boeing jet aircraft and of 48·5 per cent. on its Super Constellations.

(b) In their revised budget estimates for the financial year 1961-62 the Corporation have estimated a surplus of Rs. 50.00 lakhs as against Rs. 100 lakhs indicated in the Budget Estimates.

(c) The Corporation are taking all possible steps to increase their revenues by intensifying their sales promotion efforts.

Air Service in the North Eastern Region

36. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fokker Friend-Friendship Service which was discontinued and replaced by Dakota Service in the North Eastern region of the Indian Airlines Corporation, has been revised; and

(b) if so, since when?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have reported that with effect from the 7th March, 1962, Fokker Friendship aircraft has been re-introduced on the Calcutta/Gauhati/Mohanbari Service (213/214) on three days of the week and that effective 1-4-1962 this service will be operated daily by Friendship aircraft.

Truck-Train Collision at Veldurti Station

37. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lorry and a goods van collided at Beldurti Station on the Dronachalam-Secundrabad section on the 20th January, 1962;

(b) if so, under what circumstances; and

(c) how many casualties were involved in the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At about 01.40 hours on 20-1-1962 while shunting operations were in progress at Veldurti station on Dronachellam-Secunderabad Metre Gauge section of Secunderabad division of Central Railway, a private lorry loaded with iron ore collieded with brake-van of No. 806 Up Goods train. The cause is still under investigations.

(c) Killed—3.

Injured Grievous—3.

Meals to School Children

38. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 194 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made by the School Health Committee appointed to examine the question of providing meals to school children, in submitting its report;

(b) the recommendations made in the Report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The final report of the School Health Committee has since been received by Government.

(b) A summary of the main recommendations made in the Report of the School Health Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3500/62].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of Government.

Use of Gas for Cooking and Industrial Purposes in Delhi

40. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 669 on the 7th December, 1961 and state the progress made so far in the scheme to use Gas in place of soft coke or other fuel for cooking and industrial purposes in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No further progress has yet been made.

Rural Agricultural University in Mysore

41. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 858 on the 29th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that, Hebbal, in Mysore State, where the Government of Mysore have proposed to locate the Rural Agricultural University, is in the municipal corporation limits of Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether any alternative sites in rural area have been suggested?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Hebbal is not within the municipal corporation limits of Bangalore.

Broad Gauge Line from Poona Towards Hubli

42. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Broad Gauge Line from Poona towards Hubli on Southern Railway is proposed to be extended up to Miraj only;

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending the line up to Guntakal *via* Hubli;

(c) whether any preliminary investigation and Engineering Survey are in progress; and

(d) if so, to what extent from Poona towards Hubli is desired to be surveyed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Proposals for conversion of the metre gauge line from Poona to Miraj into broad gauge, and doubling of the Guntakal-Haspet metre gauge section by provision of broad gauge line are under consideration. Conversion into broad gauge or doubling by Broad gauge of the Miraj-Londa-Hubli-Hospet metre gauge section is not required for handling the traffic anticipated on these sections.

(c) and (d). Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of Poona-Miraj metre gauge section into broad gauge has already been carried out. Preliminary investigation and Engineering Survey for doubling of the Guntakal-Hospet metre gauge section by a broad gauge line is in progress.

Post-Graduate Course in Medical Colleges

43. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Medical Colleges where Post-Graduate Course in medicine and surgery is introduced by the Senate and Academic Council in accordance with the recommendations of the Bhatia Committee; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Post-Graduate course is started in Bangalore Medical College instead of Mysore Medical College as selected by the Senate and Academic Council violating the principle laid down by the Indian Medical Council that no medical college can introduce such course unless it has trained not less than ten batches of Medical graduates?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Nanjungud-Chamarajnagar Metre Gauge Line

44. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 528 on the 25th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have furnished the purchase price of the Nanjungud-Chamarajnagar Metre Gauge line on the Southern Railway and the taking over of this line by the Union Government has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the price and when it is likely to be taken over?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Diva-Panvel-Uran Apta Broad Gauge Line

45. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 716 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the work of construction of the 69.92 Kilometre-long Diva-Panvel-Uran Apta broad-gauge rail line has been taken in hand;

(b) if so, how long it is estimated to take to complete the work; and

(c) what is the cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) By December, 1964.

(c) The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.94 crores.

Bikaner-Hanumangarh Direct Telephone Link

46. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship being caused to the public owing to Bikaner being linked by telephone and telegraph with Hanumangarh through Delhi and Bhatinda, a very circuitous circuit and the very frequent break-downs which occur over this circuit;

(b) whether Government have, in consequence, considered the feasibility of other alternative proposals specially that of providing direct link between Bikaner and Hanumangarh, which would also link up the intermediate stations like Lunkaransar and Pilibangan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter and by when the proposals are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Hanumangarh is connected to Bikaner *via* Shriganganagar and not *via* Delhi and Bhatinda. There is at present no direct telegraph link between Bikaner and Hanumangarh and telegrams are routed *via* Bhatinda.

(b) and (c). The feasibility of providing a direct telegraph link between Bikaner and Hanumangarh is under examination.

Telegraph Office at Bikaner

47. **Shri Karni Sinnghji** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great hardships caused to the public, specially at night, in sending telegrams and booking P.C.O. calls in Bikaner City owing to the Departmental Telegraph Office being not centrally situated; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to remove the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Bikaner Departmental Telegraph Office is situated near the main King Edward Memorial Road in the area where other public offices, such as Collector's office, Courts etc., are also situated. The Head Post Office building is about two furlongs from the Telegraph Office. A more central situation for the office is not possible on account of non-availability of land or buildings at reasonable cost. It is understood that Bikaner City is expanding towards the side in which the Telegraph Office is situated. There are five other combined offices uniformally distributed throughout the city to cater to the needs of public during day time. Phonogram facility is also available.

It has not been possible to locate the telegraph office more centrally at present.

Fradulent Railway Parcel Receipts

48. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a gang operating in Railway Parcel Receipt fraud cases at Vijayawada, Southern Railway has been discovered;

(b) if so, how many fradulent Railway Parcel receipts have come to the notice of the railway authorities;

(c) the amounts involved therein; and

(d) the action taken by the authorities, with results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Two.

(c) Rs. 9,000.

(d) Three members of the gang were arrested on 22-2-1962 at Khammameth. Central Railway, by the Railway Protection Force of Southern Railway, with the assistance of the local police. A case has been registered by the Khammameth Town Police in their Station C. R. Nos. 49 to 51 under Sec. 54 and 550 Cr. P.C. Investigations are in progress.

Punjab Hill Roads

49. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been allocated by the Centre to the Punjab Government for the construction of roads in the Punjab Hills during the year 1961-62 so far, and the amount proposed to be given during the year 1962-63; and

(b) the amount that has been given from the Central Road Fund for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The following amounts have been allocated for the construction of roads in the Punjab during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63:

	1961-62 Revised Estimates	1962-63 Budget Estimates
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. State roads of interstate of economic importance.	9.00	12.50
2. Central Road Fund works	22.60	18.50

The allocations to cover the expenditure on the categories of road works mentioned above, are made as a lump sum for the whole State. Therefore, separate figures in respect of the roads in the Punjab Hills are not readily available. The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

No allocation has been made for the construction of National Highways in the Punjab Hills during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Roads in Himachal Pradesh

50. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount that was allocated to the Himachal Pradesh for the construction of roads in 1961-62 so far and proposed to be allocated in 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following provisions have been made for road works in Himachal Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63:

	Revised Estimate 1961-62	Budget Estimate 1962-63
	(Rs. in	Lakhs)
(i) National Highways	38·90	15·61
(ii) Roads other than National Highways (Capital)	153·00	185·00
(iii) Roads other than National Highways (Revenue)	7·15	3·80
(iv) Central Road Fund	3·45	3·44

Technical Personnel in Agriculture in Tripura

51. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of technical personnel in Agriculture Sector in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the number of such personnel required for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan as far as development of Agriculture in Tripura is concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

T.B. and Cancer Hospital at Chandpur (Orissa)

52. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how much grant was given to the Orissa T.B. and Cancer Hospital at Chandpur in 1957-58;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent for the benefit of the Cancer patients in that hospital; and

(c) the total number of Cancer patients treated in the said Hospital uptill now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was paid to the Orissa T.B. and Cancer Hospitals Fund, Cuttack, Orissa during 1957-58 by the Government of India.

(b) The grant was given for purchasing equipment for Thoracic Surgery, X-ray, Automatic Laundry etc., and for additional construction. It was utilised for the purpose for which it was given.

(c) The information is not readily available.

Primary Health Centres

53. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres and sub-centres established and hospital beds provided in each State and Union Territories by the end of Second Plan period and the number of short-fall in each item separately;

(b) the reasons for the short-fall;

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to help the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The number of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres established and hospital-beds provided in each State and Union Territory upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the short-fall in each case, where available, is as given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

I.A.C. Employee for Lok Sabha Seat

54. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 543 on the 4th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether traffic officer of the Indian Airlines Corporation contested for Lok Sabha in the last general election;

(b) whether he had submitted his resignation, and if so, on what date;

(c) whether his resignation had been accepted and if so, on what date;

(d) on what date he was given permission to stand and on what date was it revoked; and

(e) whether he has claimed for damages or election expenses for such revocation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Corporation have reported that according to press reports, a traffic officer of the Indian Airlines Corporation, Calcutta, contested for an assembly seat in West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir, on 12-1-1962.

(c) Yes, iSr, with effect from 15-1-1962.

(d) Permission was given on the 5th May, 1961. Subsequently, on reconsideration, he was asked on 23-11-1961 either to resign from the service of the Indian Airlines Corporation or to give up his proposal to stand for election.

(e) No, Sir.

11.55 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Mr. Speaker: There is a Calling Attention Notice in the name of Shri Braj Raj Singh—I find he is absent.

11.55½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, AND STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO STARRED QUE:-TION No. 104.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Cerficates of Competency) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1510, dated the 23rd December, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3495/62].

(b) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1962 pubshed in Notification No. G.S.R. 167 dated the 10th February, 1962.

(c) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Second amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 209 dated the 17th February, 1962.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3496/62].

(ii) a Statement correcting the reply given on the 8th August, 1961 to Starred Question No. 104 by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding Joint Steamer Companies. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3497/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1461 dated the 9th December, 1961.

(ii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Thirteenth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1462 dated the 9th December, 1961.

(iii) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Third Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34 dated the 6th January, 1962.

(iv) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70 dated the 11th January, 1962.

(v) Notification No. G.S.R. 99 dated the 17th January, 1962.

(vi) Notification No. G.S.R. 122 dated the 23rd January, 1962.

(vii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1962, published

[Shri A. M. Thomas].

in Notification No. G.S.R. 153 dated the 31st January, 1962.

(viii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 154 dated the 31st January, 1962.

(ix) The Bombay Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244 dated the 24th February, 1962.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3498/62].

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We should adjourn for five minutes because this is a historic occasion for us. For the first time, we have been able to spare time during the Question Hour, and we have made history in that respect. Therefore, I would suggest that the House may adjourn for five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Then that history would be spoiled. Will it not be?

11.56½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Ninety-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

11.56¾ hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following two Members have resigned their seats in Lok Sabha:—

(1) Shri Dippala Suri Dora with effect from the 8th March 1962, and

(2) Shri Chandikeshwar Shraran Singh Ju Deo with effect from the 14th March 1962.

11.57 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* STRIKE IN HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I have to make a statement regarding the strike of workers of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal. But with your permission, I would like to lay it on the Table as it is about 7 pages.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the strike of workers of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3490/62].

11:58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th March 1962".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th March 1962".

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I want to suggest that you may be pleased to give us a a little extra time for the discussion on the Goa Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the House to decide.

Shri Frank Anthony: I feel that it is not just a formal piece of legislation, but is a matter on which during the consideration stage we would like to say something on the broader aspects. It is a matter which affects the country deeply, emotionally, and I think some of us would like to say something at that stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the time that the hon. Member suggests? An hour more?

Shri Frank Anthony: If the House decides, yes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Does the hon. Member refer to the Constitution Amendment Bill or the second Bill?

Shri Frank Anthony: I am suggesting that the time for the consideration stage should be extended.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Which Bill is he referring to?

Shri Frank Anthony: The Bill relating to Goa, Daman and Diu.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There are two Bills.

Shri Frank Anthony: It does not matter which, as long as we have an opportunity to say something during the consideration stage. I would prefer it during the consideration of the Bill itself.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There are two Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He desires that Members may have an opportunity to express their opinions about the action Government have taken in taking over Goa, Daman and Diu, and he feels that the two hours given for the Constitution Amendment Bill might not be adequate for that.

12.26 hrs.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You are aware that the other day in the Business Advisory Committee, for the first Bill, one hour was allotted. With regard to the second Bill, of course, we had alloted one hour and the Members present there said that the time should be increased to two hours, and I agreed. That is the unanimous decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Frank Anthony: It does not matter. If what I suggest meets with the approval of the House....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one hour with the Chair. If the necessity arises and there are many Members who want to participate, perhaps the Chair might exercise the discretion. Therefore, the report might be adopted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I find in the List of Business we have got only these two items today, and we have got five hours from now to 5 O' Clock. Even otherwise, the House will have to adjourn at 3 O' Clock. So, I think there will be no objection if the time is extended. We have got only two items for these two Bills to be considered, and both the Bills put together will take us three hours according to the Business Advisory Committee, and we will have to adjourn at 3 O' Clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three hours are to be taken on these two Bills and by 3 0' Clock we are adjourning because of the presentation of the Budget.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So, instead of adjourning at 3 O' Clock, the House could sit for another half hour or one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no objection to the House approving this proposal that is before the House, and we will see. If we want to spend another 10 or 15 minutes, we can do that.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th March, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: May I request you to announce the time of voting so far as the first Bill is concerned, because there is a special voting?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour we have allotted to this.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Speaker had agreed that at 12:50 we should start the voting so that the whole thing might be over by 1·05 or 1·10.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes to One, is that all right? Yes. In one hour we have to finish and the voting will begin at 12·50.

12·02 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWELFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This Bill, as the House well knows, relates to Goa, Daman and Diu, and it is a very short Bill, a simple Bill, and I take it, a completely non-controversial Bill.

Although it is short and simple, it is a Bill of considerable importance, and in placing this before this House, the whole history of 400—451, to be accurate—years comes up before me, and I suppose before many Members of this House, the whole history which started when Vasco da Gama landed in India in 1498, I think. Subsequently, the fierce inquisition that took place there and subsequently so many other things that have happened in Goa during these years—I am not going to take up the time of the House in regard to that, but the House will remember that repeatedly during these 450 years there have been revolts against Portuguese rule in Goa, suppressed in a rather bloody manner. This rule came in later when the Moghul Empire was gradually disintegrating and there was no strong central authority in India to take steps against any foreign incursion. Later, the British came here and occupied India, a very large part of India. That process itself was a fairly lengthy one, and the Portuguese remained in India, parts of India, under the cover of British rule, because the British authorities thought it fit to allow them to remain. They did not remain there because of their own strength but under the shadow of British rule they remained there.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When we long, long ago started our movement for independence, obviously we thought that independence meant the independence of the whole of India, including the enclaves that were possessed at that time by the French and the Portuguese, but the enclaves were so small that our main movement for independence was directed against British rule, and we took it for granted that when British rule ceased in India, the other enclaves would also be freed. We never thought that there would be any difficulty about that. And so, when independence came, our thoughts went to these enclaves, French and Portuguese.

We had repeated discussions with the French, and it took a few years to settle this question with them. There were discussions based on our own Constitution, legal matters and the rest, but there were discussions as between two different countries. Ultimately they agreed and the physical possession of the French territories in India was made over to the Union Government.

I said just now that there were discussions as between two Governments. We agreed with something, we did not agree with something, we discussed them. With the Portuguese we tried to do the same thing. We appointed a special Minister in Lisbon to discuss these matters and sent them a note, but they refused to take the note. Subsequently we made various attempts to raise this question before them and they did not even discuss the question. Ultimately we had to withdraw our Minister in Lisbon.

That had been the situation for the last so many years. But in India there was naturally very great frustration and disappointment at this, what shall I say, difficulty of moving onwards in regard to Goa. In Goa itself there was trouble, and though there had been numerous revolts against the Portuguese Government in the past, there was no such revolt now because conditions were different and people in India and in Goa naturally thought in terms of some kind of non-violent or peaceful approach, accustomed as they were to our own methods in achieving our independence. This was attempted unofficially by large numbers of people, and this was suppressed in a very cruel manner by the Portuguese, and many people were killed. Now, this went on, and all of us in India felt that our independence was not complete till Goa was free.

Now, during this period, that is, since the independence of India, the Portuguese decided to declare that Goa was one of the overseas provinces of Portugal, that Goa was Portugal in fact, which was an extraordinary proposition, and certainly we could not accept it, nor could anyone else, although, unfortunately, in the course of the last few years, some countries did give some approval to that position. Now, at any rate, that is absolutely clear because the United Nations last year declared that Goa was a colony, which it was.

Then came recent events, and among the recent events were not only those that happened in Goa, but also what was happening in other Portuguese colonies like Angola. Although Angola has nothing to do with India, a great deal of feeling was roused in India—and it still exists - about Angola; first of all, about colonialism in general and, secondly, more especially, about Angola and the way the Portuguese were suppressing that movement in an extraordinarily cruel manner.

I mention all this—although it has nothing to do with Goa—because it did affect people's minds in India very much—all our minds.

Then, about 7 months back, I ventured to state in this House, I think, that we could not rule out any other measures, any sterner measures, even military measures in regard to Goa. I gave them notice; I gave them and other countries notice. And even so, as I stated then, we hoped to settle this matter peacefully.

There is another unfortunate aspect of this question which encouraged Portugal to hold on to Goa and to refuse to talk to us even. That was the active or passive approval by certain powers, allies of Portugal, to the then existing position in Goa. I feel—I cannot say I feel sure—it might have been easier to settle this peacefully if those other powers had exerted their efforts to this end.

Ultimately, and rather suddenly, if I may say so, although our minds had been prepared for all this, our hands were forced by what took place in and just outside Goa. There was, the House will remember, some firing on Indian shipping carrying on in the normal way, not entering Goa, and some actual incursions from outside, the Goanese territory, into India proper. That made it difficult for us not

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

to take any steps to prevent this kind of thing happening. And, we, thereafter, took steps and sent some military forces there. The fact is that these military forces functioned—they hardly functioned in a military manner there—and within a few hours—it may be called 24 hours or 36 hours; it depends upon the measure of time—the whole thing was over. We could not have done so if there had been any real resistance; it could not have been done so if the people of Goa themselves were opposed to it. In fact, the people of Goa welcomed the Indian forces to come there.

Ever since we took possession of Goa, it was our advice—we consulted our legal advisers—that under article 1 of the Constitution Goa became part of the Indian Union and all that was necessary for us was to declare, in Schedule I, I think, that Goa is part of the Union. It was decided to do so by making Goa one of the Union Territories. I think that is the right thing because within that Union territory any amount of economy or self-government can be given. It does not come in the way of autonomy.

There has been, recently, a proposal that Goa should be a separate State, in the normal sense that States are. We have been unable to agree to that. But, quite apart from that fact, it would be quite impossible to constitute it as a State at the present moment because things are not wholly settled. We would require all kinds of State apparatus there. At present there is military governorship functioning with the civil laws to help it. And, the second Bill that I hope to place before this House a little later refers to our accepting the legal system there, not changing the laws except what we want to. We feel that this is the simplest way of changing the Constitution and giving a certain authority and permanence to what has happened.

The Bill, as placed before the House, is a very very simple Bill. It simply says that in Schedule I, Goa, Diu and Daman be added to the other places there. That is all.

That gives us plenty of opportunity to think and put before this House, ultimately, the exact measures to be taken within Goa to grant it an autonomous position. We have made it clear that we want Goa to maintain its separate identity, separate individuality, call it what you will, because in the course of more than 400 years Goa has had a separate identity and the course of history had imparted it some. We have no intention of changing that or suppressing that identity. In fact, some people have advised us to make another change in the Constitution and to recognise the Konkani language as one of the official languages of India.

There are many languages in India which we recognise for purposes of administration, education etc. which are not mentioned in the Schedule about languages attached to the Constitution. But, in any event, I want to make it clear that we want to give full place to the Konkani language in Goa and not to ignore it or to suppress it in any way. That is the main language of Goa. Maybe, there are very few persons who know the Portuguese language, a number of people know Marathi and a smaller number, probably, know Kannada. But Konkani is the principal language and we propose to give it full recognition in that matter.

So, the position is that this principle will apply to Goa and Daman and Diu—Daman and Diu are slightly different. But, broadly this principle will apply to them; they will be Union territories and they will have a good deal of autonomy; their individuality, their language and their customs etc. will be completely preserved.

Therefore, I place this Bill before this House. Although, as I said, it is a small Bill, a simple one, it does mean the end of an epoch and the beginning of another for Goa and for India. Therefore, to some extent, this Bill has something of history attached to it and I feel that for this House, which has thought so much and thought so much passionately about Goa in these many years, it is a matter of great satisfaction that this question has been settled; this anachronism, can I call it of history, has been removed and the independence of India has become complete.

I feel proud to be able to place this matter before this House and I must say the House will appreciate that this simple Bill ends a part of history which is not pleasant for us to remember and starts a new historical epoch in India.

I beg to move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

One hour has been allotted for all the stages of this Bill. It is quite a simple Bill. I will allow the leaders of groups to speak; and I shall call upon the hon. Prime Minister to reply at about 10 minutes to 1, so that we may dispose of the Bill........

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): We had fixed 12:50 p.m. for voting.

Mr. Speaker: The special majority and other things have to be gone through, which will take some time. We shall finish it by one o'clock.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill which the Prime Minister has now put forward because the whole country rejoices that Goa, long suffering Goa, has at last been liberated. The last colonial pimples on India's fair face have been eliminated by the short and swift and almost entirely bloodless campaign which has been conducted by our forces. The European free booters who were the first to arrive on Indian soil and are now the last to leave—the Portuguese imperialists—are no longer to soil our country. Our prestige has risen in Asia and Africa and wherever colonialism is regarded to be the pest that it is, and all India, over this operation, has felt a new glow of consolidation.

I feel like saying that it is good, that the Prime Minister succeeded in brushing aside certain obstacles which were put in his way. I cannot help remembering that as late as late October, one of his senior colleagues in the Ministry, the Finance Minister, had said something in the Delhi Seminar on Portuguese colonialism which suggested that there might not be any operation against Goa. Hypocritical and mischievous talks have taken place in regard to India's peaceful and non-violent approaches being in danger by the operation against Goa, and all kinds of things have been said in certain quarters about the Prime Minister spoiling his own image before the people's of the world. But we know that all that is abracadabra and our country has applauded the action which has led to the liberation of Goa.

While Indian opinion as well as opinion in Afro-Asian countries has rejoiced over the liberation of Goa and while countries like the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have given their support to Indian action, there has been consternation and bitter criticism in what is euphemistically called the free world, notably the United States of America and Britain I say this because it will not be easy to forget the sanctimonious sermons which were delivered by Mr. Adlai Stevenson in the United Nations. It will not be easy to forget the United State's effort to get the Security Council to stop India liberating a part of our own territory. It was seen also in the United Nations as to who were our friends and who were our enemies when the Soviet veto thwarted the Anglo-American move in support of their faithful ally, Portugal. So,

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whether at the United Nations or in speeches made in India by accredited United States emissaries like Professor Schlesinger, pillorying of India and of the Prime Minister, in particular, has gone on systematically, and in the North Bombay election, the anti-Nehru elements shamelessly took up the cry. However, in spite of the dog barking, the caravan has happily gone on, and Portuguese colonialism is today a thing of the bad old past in our country.

I do not wish to sound anything like a discordant note but I would like the Prime Minister to take note of the fact that very responsible people like those who conduct the internationally well-known journal, the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay, have pointed out how, when Goa was liberated, the Indian embassy people got cold feet and the propaganda material put out by the Indian embassy was very late in coming and was very inadequate.

In the annual number of the *Economic Weekly* which came out in February, 1962, there is a special article under the caption, "The Indian Embassy gets cold feet." I wish to tell the Prime Minister very humbly that many of the representatives of this country who are abroad do not understand the spiritual pre-suppositions of the Indian struggle for freedom, and that is why they do not come forward in time and adequately to justify India's action and that is why I am very unhappy to have to say this: even our ambassador in Washington did not come out in time strongly enough with that kind of statement which would have put our case in such a light that people outside who make the profession of being hostile to us would not have got an advantage over this question of Goa.

I do not wish to refer in detail to this particular article in the *Economic Weekly*, but I do think it is a very important matter to which the attention of the Prime Minister has got to be drawn. We are very happy that at long last Portugal has been pushed out of our country and we do desire that democracy is maximised in these ex-Portuguese territories and that is why I say that when the next Bill comes up for discussion, we shall have to point out how we feel that there are some lacunae in the Government action—that merely to declare Goa, Daman and Diu to be centrally administered Union territories and to provide those little things which have been mentioned in the Bill that is coming up next, is not enough. We would like the maximisation of democratic processes in Goa. It is a good thing and we all agree that the identity of Goa, in so far as it did develop a certain cultural entity, will be preserved and ought to be developed, but, at the same time, the desire of th people of Goa, Daman and Diu,—the real and genuine participation in the democratic processes envisaged in the Constitution,—ought to be satisfied.

So, when the next Bill comes before us, I shall have a greater opportunity to go into the details and suggest certain measures for the consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, I welcome the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, and I express the happiness of the country that at long last the Portuguese blight has been eliminated from the soil of India.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, by having this Bill in this House, we are trying to put the constitutional seal on something to which the whole nation has already expressed its approval. We welcome this Bill and, as the Prime Minister has said, this marks the culmination of a process that was begun centuries ago. The Indian army culminated the task which was left incomplete by the heroic sons of Goa. The last army rebellion in Goa took place in 1930, and the Portuguese, in their vendetta and their vengeance, saw to it that not a single male member of the Rana family which had the courage to raise the flag of freedom was left alive. Such of them who could cross the border in Goa and come to India only survived. We, therefore, rejoice at it, and I think this is the best amendment that this House has seen, the bringing into the fold of mother India that small part which continued to shriek under the yoke of foreign imperialism.

Having expressed our joy and also having accorded the full support to the measure, may I now draw the Prime Minister's attention to certain other factors which arise? We shall have another occasion to go into the detailed picture of Goa when we take up the second Bill. But here, the Prime Minister said that had those other powers exerted themselves properly, perhaps this issue could have been settled more amicably. I fully agree. But the matter does not rest there. We have our share of blame, and I should like to raise it even on an occasion like this when we have a matter for rejoicing. Speaking in this House on the 7th December, I had opportunity to elicit from the Prime Minister, whether on his very triumphal visit to the Soviet Union and the United States he had allowed himself opportunities of meeting the leaders of these two nations as to their position regarding Goa. Unfortunately, to my poignant question, he preferred to remain silent.

I may cite what I said then. I said:

> "I would also like to ask what was discussed with Mr. Kennedy. Was it only disarmament? Was it only some other issue with which we are concerned but not directly? Or, did he take up with Mr. McMillan and Mr. Kennedy the issue about Goa and their attitude towards it?"

I think we had naturally expected from the Prime Minister that with his good offices and his tremendous, almost unparallelled prestige among the world politicians, he would try to bolster up India's legitimate claims. We, therefore, were taken a bit by surprise, not so much by the hostile tone of a section of the British and the American press, to whose hostility we have been accustomed very well by now. We do not expect that these people will forgive us for wanting to be free, nor do we expect Lord Beaverbrook's paper to see that India will be ever right. According to a section of the British papers, India can never be right, and there is a show of this kind of attitude in the United States. We had assured the Prime Minister that he need not in any action he proposed to take regarding the liberation of Goa, allow himself to be deterred by any consideration of hostility. But what disturbed us was this—in respect of the meeting with the President of the United States,—namely, the Prime Minister of India during his sojourn there, on very official and important duties, had never even mentioned the issue of Goa. I do not suggest that we need the consent of the President of the United States of America or the Prime Minister of Britain to do what we think right. But certainly I think we spoil a very good case that has almost been a good development in this country, to spoil India's case—whether it be Kashmir or be it Goa. Here was an occasion, when we owe it to this country and to the world, when we could tell them that this is what we propose to do. It is not enough to say that there was some firing. I do not think anybody is interested in this argument that we in the end did in Goa what we did because there was firing. No; it was our legitimate right to liberate the remaining part of Indian territory from foreign occupation. We did not require any provocation from any quarter and the justification does not lie in the fact that some bullets were fired at Indian mercantile shipping, but in the fact that we regarded Portugal's continued presence on our soil as an act of aggression.

The second point on which we would like to be assured is this. I seldom agree with Prof. Mukerjee, but here I have to agree that our embassies abroad, even on legitimate issues, do not serve this country properly. I had personal experience on Goa issue. We were going from country to country

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trying to present India's case. That was during the satyagraha of 1955. Since we refrain in this House from mentioning individuals, I shall not mention the name, but we were taken aghast when a very high-ranking embassy spokesman told us, "We do not know what is happening. We do what the Government of India instructs us." At the same time, the Portuguese Embassy was doing some subtle piece of propaganda telling the Roman Catholic countries in Europe that Goa is a Catholic country, a European country and though geographically Goa is part of India, ethnically and culturally it is a part of Portugal, and big giant India wants to commit aggression. There was no reply. I brought this matter to the notice of the Prime Minister after we were elected to this House early in 1958. It was at this stage that a pamphlet was prepared telling the people of the world how Goans are as much Indians as the Indian Prime Minister or any hon. Member of this House.

Our legitimate case in regard to Goa was never properly represented. It was not enoguh to say that in December, 1961 we have a right and we are going to exercise it. Certainly this country is trying to teach other nations as to how international disputes should be solved. I fully endorse what we did. Actually my complaint is that we were a little late in taking the action we took. We do not need to apologise to anybody in defending Indian territory. Let others criticise us; about their criticism, I have clarified our position. But what disturbs us a little is—I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether there is any truth in this charge—that free people were kept in the dark, who had a right to expect to know, but not get their consent, of course. I refute the right of the President of the United States of America to advise our Prime Minister in regard to what he does in furthering or defending or protecting India's interests. But I definitely think that people in the world ought to have been told in the interest of our own case that we mean to act. The Prime Minister was there on the eve of the action. Then there comes this charge. I am not going to defend this charge; I refute it. But I would like to know why it was not done, because we had raised it in this House also. Then, we would like to know whether this bungling by the embassies continues. I am very wary of attacking ambassadors, who can never appear in this House. It is unfair and I shall not press this point.

Having said this, may I express at this stage our appreciation of the gallant manner in which the members of the Indian armed forces conducted themselves? It was a brilliant stroke. We are very proud that they maintained the best traditions of the Armed Forces of this country, that it almost looked like a satyagraha by the Armed Forces. The action was so peaceful, so polite, so gentle on their part that it seemed to me at least, who was near the border, a continuation of the incomplete satyagraha of 1955. So gallantly the Armed Forces of India behaved.

I have something serious to say regarding the civil administration that is now going on. But at this stage, I welcome the Bill and shall reserve my further comment when we take up the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo—Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Leader of the House has pointed out, this is a simple Bill and yet it has a certain special significance for the people generally and for the Goans in particular. I am glad that the Prime Minister has reaffirmed his assurance that the individually of Goa and certain special characteristics of the Goans will be recognised and respected. And, I say this, of course, for a very special reason.

In 1955, I had the privilege of presiding over an All-party Conference on Goa in Bombay. The Congress Party was a member of that conference. In that capacity, I had occasion to meet Goans and ascertain all shades of opinion. I think I can say that they were unanimous in recognising that this anachoronism had to disappear. The only score on which they expressed some anxiety was that their individuality, their special attributes if you like—social and even cultural—should be recognesed. Because of that, I am very glad that the Prime Minister has given them that assurance. I do not think we ought to be chary of recognising the fact that after 450 years of Portuguese rule, a certain special matrix, specially social, cultural and religious has perhaps inevitably emerged.

So far as the Goan people are concerned there may be a certain dichotomy on the part of some of them. That is understandable. I understand it, because in the case of the community which I have the privilege to represent, there was a certain dichotomy. But the Goan people in a way are more advantageously placed than we were. We were under certain special disabilities. We were regarded perhaps as the standard bearers of British imperialism and yet, we were accepted, and accepted with generosity, into the Indian polity. So far as the Goan people are concerned, I have no doubt that they will recognise the fact that finest opportunities will occur to them. Apart from any guarantee that the Prime Minister and the Government may give them, they will share with the other sections of the people of India certain fundamental guarantees. For instance, we have given to all sections of our people the right to conserve their language, their script and their culture. We have given a further fundamental right to the people to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. I feel certain that the Goan people will play their part fully in the context of much fuller opportunities that they will get in India **today.**

I would like to say something about the larger emotional significance. As my friend, Shri Mukerjee, whom I respect as an individual, but not as a communist, has said, this action has sent some kind of an inexpressible glow through the heart of every Indian. One cannot rationalise it; one cannot say that it was a military operation. Perhaps the only obstacles were offered by the terrain. And yet, it is something which the people perhaps in the West have not understood. This Goan action seemed to strike, evoke some kind of a basic chord in the Indian thinking, probably a chord which represents the mystique not only of India, but of Asia and perhaps even of Africa; *i.e.* this kind of resistance to any semblance of European colonialism. My friend has inveighed against the western democracies. We in India perhaps do not react to colonialiasm practised by Europeans against Europeans. For instance, we do not react as instantly and unanimously to the colonialism practised by Russia against her eastern satellites, but we do react instantly and unanimously against any semblance of colonialism practised by Europeans against coloured people. That was the sort of chord that was struck in the mind of India by this liberation of Goa.

There was a reference to some criticism in the Beaverbrook Press—I think it was my friend, Shri Nath Pai who referred to it. I do not think we need worry much about that. In all democracies perhaps inevitably we have lunatic fringe to the Press, not excluding our own press, and perhaps India—baiting and a certain latent colonial fellow-feeling are their common bonds.

But I was a little distressed by the fact that in the so-called liberal quarters there was criticism, misconceived criticism, dangerously misconceived, because it was unaware of this basic psychology of Asian and African thinking. Here again, if the Prime Minister's image was supposed to have been broken, I do not think the Prime Minister need bother very much. Perhaps, certain people were taken aback by the fact that a person who was re-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

garded as some kind of an implacable apostle of international peace should have lent himself to this kind of action. The question I would ask is whether even apostles of peace are supposed to accept peace at any price. And if I have any criticism to offer, I have to offer the criticism that perhaps the Prime Minister was a little too long suffering. In 1955 the All Parties Conference in Bombay had resolved unanimously that one last opportunity should be given to Portugal to negotiate, failing which police action should be taken. If anything, that police action was inordinately delayed.

I want as a lawyer to end on this note. I am unable to understand this kind of ambivalence in international affairs. My hon. friend, Shri A. K. Sen, is looking at me and perhaps he will agree with me about this ambivalence of international standards. I am not pointing my finger at anyone in particular. But we have been criticised in America, and yet the Americans have their own Monroe Doctrine and in pursuance of that doctrine they are prepared to resist even unfriendly ideological infiltration into the sovereign countries of South America. There is no secret about the fact that America under-wrote the invasion of Cuba and may even under-write a further invasion in pursuance of that doctrine. The British have their own unwritten Monroe Doctrine—you know the British convention of having things unwritten—and in pursuance of that unwritten Monroe Doctrine, in defence of their security, as they thought, they went as far afield as Suez to make an attack there and yet we are pilloried internationally for doing what the whole country wanted to remove this not only last relic of European colonialism on Indian soil but something which in terms of the Monroe Doctrine, would be a potentially ready enemy base in case of a natonal emergency. So, I welcome these Bills and in welcoming both these measures we express generally not only the feelings of the people in the country but perhaps also particularly the feelings of the people of Goa.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): When in August last year the hon. Prime Minister moved the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, we were frankly pessimistic about Goa. Some of us did not participate in the discussion on that Bill on the ground that we were taking back only a small portion of our territory and the larger slice was still far off from us.

The hon. Prime Minister has frankly and vividly described the developments of the past years and referred to the culminating point of the visit of the African leaders. The moral pressure of the African leaders' visit was indeed heartening and inspiring unto us. They had a canker in their body in the shape of Angola with which Africa could not put up and unless Goa was eliminated from the body politic of India, Africa could not get a panacea for her ills. Africa, renascent Africa, which is going to be the country of this century, could not get push on, could not get moved on. In that way, the hon. Prime Minister's move was inspired by the visit of the African leaders which was a necessary visit, which was a very welcome visit unto us. Even then we remained calm until history nocked at the door of India in the shape of the firing on Scindias steamer, Sabarmati and the death of one of our brave fishermen Kochrekar from my constituency in North Kanara. Then events moved so fast until we had Goa in our lip.

One of the opposition leaders, Shri Frank Anthony, has nobly stated that the hon. Prime Minister as an apostle of peace could not for long carry on peace at any price, peace with insults, peace of a bonded slave. The United States of America should appreciate that when they are stern about Cuba which is 90 miles away from her shores in regard to the real and ideological warfare that they have waged against

Cuba—this is a point over which we have nothing to do; this is a matter for settlement between America and Cuba—when they had that kind of heavy soreness about Cuba around their neck, as they would say, what about the deep sore of Goa in our own body politic? In our own belly? How long can we carry on like that?

500 years ago, Albuquerque with 23 ships and 2,000 men came and occupied a slice of our territory which has been physically and culturally, politically and morally a portion of our land, and it has now been restored unto us. On the Republic Day I was the first Indian M.P. to go to Goa even though I was very busy with the election campaign. And the moment I set my foot there I realised how dangerous was the alliance between the Church of Rome and the Portuguese State. I never thought that the alliance between the Church of Rome and the Portuguese State could be so dangerous to the intellectual life, to the moral life and to the freedom of Goa as I found there. Rs. 6 lakhs of subsidy was annually given by the Portuguese State. Perhaps a slice of it went to the Hindu temples but the larger slice went to the Catholic Church, and what happened. I am a practising Roman Catholic and still in the first elections of 1936 I lost in Bombay in a communal electorate on account of the Goan vote. A Goan priest declared from the pulpit: "Satan is at the door". Now I suppose I have washed away my defilement by kissing the hands of two great Popes. Now, many priests in Bombay come from Goa and the ideological transformation that takes place in them is the off-shoot of their cultural bondage under the Portuguese. The Salazar regime laid down "we shall not have Marathi at any cost" and they did not even allow the people to talk in Konkani language. I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister has said that Konkani will have a pride of place there. We have, on one side, one extreme and there is the other extreme. When in Goa, I met a leading businessman of Goa, who has earned enormous sums of money with Japanese collaboration—I shall not mention his name but I can hand it over happily. When I talked to his children in Konkani, he said "We shall not talk the Konkani language". I was shocked and I asked him again. He said "yes, my children shall not talk the Konkani language, they shall talk only Marathi!" I turned round and asked him "you are earning enormous sums of money from Goa; you were born in Goa; why put an iron curtain round the necks of your children?" Here was the Salazar regime who laid down that the Goans shall not talk the Marathi language, and here is another gentleman, born, bred up in Goa and had made a lot of money in Goa who said "My children shall not learn the Konkani language and they will talk only Marathi!" Now, Goa can go and embrace either Maharashtra, Mysore or any State she likes, but this iron curtain which this mentality will create and the new transformation that may take place are dangerous for the children of Goa. Konkani is the language spoken in Ratnagiri, Savantwadi, North Kanara, South Kanara and in a few other places. There may be some rich men, who make a lot of money and who become the darlings of every regime and who would like to have their views imposed on the State. I would say that the raising an iron curtain against the minds of children in Goa is a danger which we have to guard against.

We are indeed indebted to the United States of America under the Presidentship of Mr. Kennedy. Even though Mr. Stevenson made a hostile speech, on the whole the United States has not blocked our progress in Goa. Above all, I should be failing in my duty if I did not pay my tributes and praise the Soviet Union. Their power of veto stopped the UN observers from coming into my constituency of Kanara, immediately next to Goa. But for the Soviet veto the UN observers would have come and landed in Goa and instead of this victory, U.N. observers would have been

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running about in jeeps around Kanara and other districts like those who have been running in Kashmir. So, let us not forget, to use a vulgar expression, for which I may be pardoned, that not one dog barked, so far as the western camp was concerned, in favour of Goa being restored unto India. Let us not forget it. When once a former Prime Minister of Canada came here, he made a declaration that Goa did not fall within the ambit of the NATO. By the time he returned to Canada, he said that what he said here was not the correct position. So, when we obtain unasked, unsolicited support from friends, neighbours and others, we must express our gratitude to them for that expression. What about Britain? Britain sent out a frigate to Goa because it had a dozen British citizens in Goa. At the same time, in Delhi at the International Trade Exhibition they trumpeted the idea of "Indo-British partnership in business!" What kind of partnership is this if they send out a frigate the moment our troops enter Goa. That is really a very astounding affair.

Here I would also like to pay my tribute to our defence forces. The hon. Prime Minister had, from the beginning, the worst conflict in his mind in taking action and at last he took it, and took it firmly and never resiled. I must indeed pay my tribute of praise to our leader for having taken action in Goa in his own life time so that Goa became a part of our country. The Defence Minister, the Defence Ministry and the Defence forces have done an extraordinarily good job to mount 30,000 men or more into Goa, to send down 200 trains into Goa on one day when all the train services were suspended, and above all to send an army to crawl on their bellies, to run on their hands and legs and surmount destroyed bridges. There may have been half a dozen cases of molestation. But to make a mountain of them is not worthy of either patriots, gentlemen or journals. Yet, certain journals have placarted that our army wants whisky in Goa! This is a serious thing. We have to protect our army against attacks made on it. When the people are roused by wrong kind of propaganda that the army needs whisky, it is time that we protected the defence forces against these slanders and whispers by which the morale of the army might be shaken. Stray instances should not be plackarded in this way to damage the morale of the army.

Goa has had 4,000 laws which have to be scrapped, modified or reenacted. The Government have sent a Military Governor and a Civil Administrator. I do not want to raise any controversial issues here. But I wish to say that the original administration which was set up should have been continued and should not have been broken by the first Civil Administrator leaving his post. We understand that six textile mills can be erected in Goa. Goan manufacturers should have easy access to our land. Goa need not be accorded any special privileges. But our countrymen should not go in overwhelming numbers there and forthwith disturb the economy of Goa. We should also see that coconuts are not sold for eight annas each in Goa so that they may be exported to India.

I am glad that the Government of India have taken right measures in regard to Goa's economy. We should not allow black-marketeers to go there and raise the prices of essentials. The Prime Minister has said many many times that Goa's individuality should be respected. There is a school of opinion in Goa that it should be a separate State. Let me humbly recall what happened to the Nizam of Hyderabad with all his enormous powers. They have been liquidated right in our life-time. It is correct that Goa is being added to the First Schedule. We shall see that the economic life of Goa is not disturbed, that all the gold and silver that flows within the five year plans will water down into Goa, that many sons and daughters of Goa shall not go to Bombay as cooks and waiters, butlers and tailors. The day will come when Goans will stay in Goa, shall not emigrate and Indian will go and help them there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I have little to answer. Some criticisms have been made not on this Bill, but rather on events preceding this Bill, of our embassies not having properly informed the people of the countries to which they are accredited on the Goan situation. I am not going to deal with that matter. To some extent perhaps the criticism may be justified. But, on the other hand, I do not think that hon. Members who have criticised our embassies knew all the facts and perhaps could not know all the facts.

Normally ambassadors do not deliver public speeches. There is an exception in the case of the United States where apparently they do; all of them do. But in other countries they do not publicly do what might be called some kind of publicity or propaganda. They make diplomatic approaches and of course circulate some publications which explain their countries' attitude.

In regard to United States especially, it was said that the Indian Embassy got cold feet. I should say that there have been few better statements on the Goan case than that put out by our Ambassador in Washington. It was at a speech he delivered after the Goan action, certainly a little after, but at some public gathering—I forgot what it was. It was a very clear, emphatic and convincing case. The difficulty has been that people often criticise our lack of propaganda. I do not know what kind of propaganda hon. Members expect us to do. All the propaganda in the world does not affect a closed mind, or a mind that is made up.

In Delhi there are a large number of foreign correspondents. What they say from Delhi has a greater effect than what our embassies might say, because our embassies are supposed to repeat official propaganda. Delhi is not a place cut off from the rest of the world. There are plenty of foreign correspondents who send their own opinions and views about conditions here.

Apart from this, Goa was viewed in the West from the point of view of the cold war, because Portugal was an ally of certain powers and they did not wish to say anything against Portugal. In fact they often said something which was in favour of Portugal. The result was that there was a closed mind to it. They would not accept the things we said. It is quite possible that something more could have been done on our behalf, but to say that nothing was done is not correct. A great deal was done in the course of fourteen years—it was not done continuously.

Then again Mr. Nath Pai referred in his speech that I should have said something to Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Macmillan and President Kennedy. He specially referred to President Kennedy. It is true that I did not discuss Goa with him, but I spoke to him about it, that is to say, I referred to Goa. I must confess that I am rather hesitant, or I have too much of conceit to appeal to people. I put across an idea. It is up to them to accept it or not. I do not go on my knees to anybody, whoever he may be.

The day I arrived in New York, that very day, there was a big television interview. At the television interview I was asked a question if the masses of India felt excited about the Berlin situation. I said, "Certainly not". I said, "the masses of India do not know anything about it, or very little; of course, many of us, so-called politicians and people interested in public affairs know about it and do think it is highly important, it may lead to war; but to say that the masses of India feel excited is not correct".

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13 hrs.

Then I added; "but the masses of India do feel terribly excited about the Goan situation, about Goa". I said, "I know that the Berlin situation is far more important than the Goan situation from the point of view of the world, war and peace and all that; but, nevertheless, to the average Indian, Goa is a much more important issue than even Berlin, important as that is".

I thought that that way of putting it by me might help in the American public realising the importance that we attached to Goa. And when I spoke to President Kennedy I referred to this television interview of mine, to say how much importance we attached to Goa. I did not, I confess, go any further to discuss it with him. But I told him how much importance we attached to it. I thought it was up to him to consider this aspect of the case. At that time, I should like to add, we had not taken any decision about taking any action in Goa. I was in the United States in November, in the early part of November. This decision was taken in December, sometime after I came back. And it was rather speeded up by the events have happened round about Goa, the firing on our steamers and all that. These things by themselves were not of high importance; but coming at a critical moment, coming when we were highly worked up on this question of Goa they had that effect. Immediately we thought that if they fired at our ordinary ocean-going liners and we cannot protect our passengers and crew, it is a bad thing, we must protect them. We decided to protect them.

That led to other questions: if we protect them, what will be the next step? Are we going to remain just protecting them on the sea when somebody is firing from the coast? And, step by step, logically we came to the conclusion that we cannot protect them from the sea without taking action on land.

All this occurred in December. I had no notion—although vaguely I had said previously that we might have to take other measures—I had no notion that we would take this action when I was in America. I say this because some people in America said, "Why didn't you say so here?" Well, previously I had no notion of that.

Secondly, when we had decided to take this action we felt, and our military advisers felt strongly that this action should not be broadcast to the world before it took place. Because, it might lead to complications. One does not take such action. The whole essence of that action was swift and effective action. If it loses that swiftness and effectiveness by previous declarations we might get entangled. Of course, there is no doubt that we would have won, but we would have won in a different way. We might have got entangled in all manner of things, military and other. So we were not able to say much.

As a matter of fact, the mere fact of the special trains going and others led people to believe that something was going to happen. Rightly, they thought so. And, other countries, including the United States of America asked us about it. Our answer was that we were forced into taking action. We did not mention the date or what kind of action we intended to take but that we were forced to take action. And it was pretty clear that we were going to take action. They knew about it.

It was not only argued, but our case was put before them, that is before the foreign officers of the countries concerned, as well as some other friendly countries in Asia and elsewhere before.

And then, of course, when we took action, again, it was fully explained.

But I beg of the House to remember that publicity in any country of Europe almost, or America, is not governed by the number of leaflets or pamphlets that one issues. Of course they should be issued. It is not easy for a man even to get an opportunity to speak in public there. That is, there won't be many persons to listen to him. And when he speaks there will be no publicity in the newspapers; they will not publish what he says. I am not complaining about that. That does not apply to us alone, it applies to various other countries too. They will pick and choose what they publish. If they are not interested in a subject they do not publish it. It is often happening. Therefore, it is not so easy as in India to go to the Ramlila Maidan, make a speech and get a fairly good report in the press. You don't get a hall to address; and, if you do, there may be a dozen persons coming and sitting there. Probably the dozen persons are either converts or loafers who want to come and see what is happening!

The main point is, it is very difficult to put across to people in the west the strong feeling on this subject in India. It may be that unlike a neighbour country of ours we do not shout so much about what we feel. We feel it is rather undignified to function in that way. It may be perhaps that that is a very effective way of affecting the west. But, after all, our training and culture has been different. I think ultimately this pays; immediately it might not occasionally.

But the fact is that Goa was to us, if I may use a word which is perhaps not happy, almost a complex, spiritually, ethically linguistically, in every way; it hurt us to see this continuing aggression of Portugal in Goa.

There was another aspect of it, which was the mere fact of a foreign European foot-hold in India. All our history challenged that, all our nationalism challenged that. We could not tolerate it. It is not a question of somebody possessing a bit of our territory; it was not just a territorial matter. Everything connected with our Independence objected to it strongly. We felt that our struggle for independence will not be over till Goa came to us.

Those people thought of it, apart from this context, this emotional context, spiritual context, they thought of it as just grabbing at a territory, which is quite wrong. It is not a question of grabbing at territory. There was the other aspect that because of this food-hold and because of Portugal being a part of the NATO alliance, nobody quite knew what part Goa might play if there was trouble, as a part of the NATO alliance. As a matter of fact, this House will remember that the question was raised as to how far the NATO alliance would apply to help being given to Portugal in regard to Goa. And some statements made, which were clear, said that it did not apply, while some other statements made were not so clear.

Apart from the spiritual or the emotional aspect—of course the political aspect comes in here—the fact that we may have to face a bridge-head in India belonging to one of the warring powers was a dangerous situation for us, in a big war. I had no doubt that if any such thing had happened, if a war had occurred, then our very first action in a military sense would have been to drive out the Portuguese. About that we were quite clear—within twenty-four hours of the war, if a war had occurred, we would have had to. We could not possibly tolerate a bridge-head like this in India. Naturally, we wanted to deal with this long before a war occurred; we did not want a war to take place.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

So, all these facts were very difficult to explain adequately; privately it may be done, but publicly to explain to these powers it was difficult; because they are full of their own view of international affairs. It is quite amazing how these great powers, think great as they are not only in power but in ability and other ways—and we admire them and respect them and we want their friendship—but they all think from their own particular view-point. They are unable to put themselves in the position of another party, what that party may think. That, indeed, is the sadness of the cold war attitude. The cold war attitude puts blinkers in our eyes. We can only see one way and not in auy other way.

I would like to say just one or two words more. Hon. Members have congratulated our Army. It was, indeed, a very efficient piece of work. What is even more important, their behaviour subsequently and during this operation was very praiseworthy. Some complaints have come in afterwards about their behaviour. I think many of those complaints are exaggerated. Some of them are completely wrong. For instance, complaints came to us that a member of our Forces had misbehaved in regard to some woman. We enquired. On further enquiry we found that the man who had gone, who had apparently tried to molest some woman had gone with a false beared, pretending to be a Sikh. The beard came off actually. He pretended to be a Sikh and he put on a false beard. They reported that some Sikh regiment had come. But, the beard came off subsequently. Also it was reported that a man came and spoke in the Portuguese language to us. None of our Army, at least, of those that were sent, knew a word of Portuguese. On examination we found that many of these complaints were not true. There were one or two cases of misdemeanour which were, I think, remarkably few considering the circumstances and those people were punished. On the whole, the behaviour of our Army has been extraordinarily good there.

One thing, I should add. Of course, presently, we shall have to make arrangements for representation of Goa, etc. in this Parliament. That will have to be done a little later.

As Shri H. N. Mukerjee said, those people who were the first to come to India are the last to go and I hope and trust that there will be no others, not only in the near future, but even in the distant future, who will come to India and will have to be ejected again.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

(*Interruption*).

Order, order. I am going to ask that the Lobbies be cleared. You will have two minutes. I shall allow time to Members to be in their proper places. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Hon. Members will kindly sit in their proper places. Before I call 'Division' let them have their hands on the proper 'Aye' or 'No' button. Both the hands have to be used. Let there be no mistake committed.

The question is:

> "That the Bill, further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1] **AYES** [13.19 hrs.]

Abdul Latif, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Arumugham, Shri S.R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Atchamamba, Dr.
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, Shri P.B.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M.B.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Bhogji Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brahm Parkash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C.L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damar, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Datar, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Deb, Shri N. M.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dindod, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dublish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapathy, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gohokar, Dr.
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri C. L.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hathi, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Dr.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kashiram, Shri V.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khimji, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri
Koratkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Majhi, Shri R.C.
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K.B.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shri B.G.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L.N.
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mullick, Shri B.C.
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Musafir Giani, G.S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.

Nath Pai, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Parmar, Shri K. U.
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri Nana
Patil, Shri R. D.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Mohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Raman, Shri
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Rami
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A.S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sampath, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sankarapandian, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D.P.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sirhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Datt
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vairavan, Shri A.
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Yajnik, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 312: Noes: Nil.

The Ayes have it: The Ayes have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

This is a unique case where there has been no 'Noes'. All have been for Ayes.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): No mistakes.

Mr. Speaker: I am very happy that there was no mistake at all.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Clauses 2 and 3. There are no amendments to either of these clauses. May I put to the House both these clauses together? Unless any hon. Member wants each of them to be put separately, I take it that the general view of the House is that both the clauses be put together.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

Is it necessary to clear the Lobby once again?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any persons locked out? I do not want any mistake to be committed. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): I wanted to vote for 'Ayes', but I have wrongly pressed the button 'Abstention'.

Division No. 2] **AYES** [13.24 hrs.

Abdul Latif, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Atchamamba, Dr.
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakat Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhogji Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath

Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damar, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Datar, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Deb, Shri N. M.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dindod, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dublish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi Shri M. M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimat
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri M.K.
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gohokar, Dr.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.

Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri C. L.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hathi, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Dr.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kashi Ram, Shri V.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz

Khimji, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri
Koratkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kottukapally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri.
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K.B.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri B.G.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimti Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Mishra,Shri S. N.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Parmar, Shri K. U.
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri Nana
Patil, Shri R. D.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Mohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raju,Shri D. S.
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramam, Shri
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao,Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy Shri, K.C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Rami
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal Sardar, A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sampath, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sankarapandian, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri H C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri K .P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri

Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varavan, Shri A.
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Yajik, Shri

Mr. Speaker: Clearing the Lobby has brought in nine more Members.

The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 321. Noes: Nil.

The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Could you not say 'unanimously' in the latter part of the sentence, because this is a historical motion? The term 'unanimously' covers two-thirds also. So, instead of saying 'by a majority of two-thirds' could you not please say 'unanimously'?

Mr. Speaker: Under rule 158, I have to so declare the result. The rule says:

> "If the result of the voting shows that the majority of the total membership of the House and the majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting are in favour of the motion, the Speaker shall, while announcing the result, say that the motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting."

Shri Tyagi: That is in cases where there is division.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member has said that. That will form part of the record. I would not say that.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total Membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. So, clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: With respect to clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title, they can be carried by simple majority.

The question is:

> "That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): I have great pleasure in welcoming this Bill and recommending that it be passed. I welcome this Bill because the liberation of Goa has given us an inexpressible mixture of a sense of delight, deep gratification, national self-realisation and relief. But I regret that in framing this Bill, this spirit was not kept in mind.

I regret that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, and for that matter, in the other

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*The result of this division is applicable to each of the clauses separately.

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

Bill too, the liberation of Goa has been described as an acquisition. This is a very unfortunate phrase. We do not acquire what is ours. If a robber robs me of a jewel and I take it back from the robber, that is not acquisition; I only take back what belongs to me.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member labour that point? The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not form part of the Bill. We are not passing the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I say it for this reason. In foreign countries we have been accused of attacking someone else's territory and grabbing it. The Prime Minister rightly objected to it. Now, we give colour to this kind of accusation by describing this as an acquisition. Although the Statement of Objects and Reasons does not form part of the Bill, anyway, it reflects our stand on certain matters, and, therefore, we should be more careful; particularly in a thing which rouses so many lofty emotions in us, we should be very careful of talking in the way we do. Whatever the etymological meaning may be of the word 'acquisition', it is entirely out of place in this context. I would have preferred that it were described either as liberation or as re-union, and nothing would have been lost by so describing it. I know that there may be one legal objection.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Under the Constitution, the word 'acquire' has to be used.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I know that under the Constitution, an acquired territory can form part of this country.

In the case of this Bill, we are not concerned with that part of the Constitution, because we are amending the Constitution and incorporating the territory into our country, not from the present date but retrospectively, from 20th December, so that we cover the entire gap between the day of liberation and today. So no legal complications would arise due to the omission of the word 'acquisition'. Therefore, I would have very much liked that it was described as 'liberation' or 'reunion'. (*Interruption*).

The next thing in this connection, to which I want to draw the attention of the House, is that our journalists were not allowed to cover the liberation of Goa, while many foreign journalists were free to cover it because they had already gone to Goa and to malign our country in various ways. It is unfortunate that in such a glorious event, our journalists should not have been allowed to cover it and to report the event in a proper perspective.

With these few words, I once again welcome the Bill and recommend that it be passed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would only point out that we have to proceed in accordance with the language of the Constitution. Article 1(3)(c) thereof says, 'such other territories as may be acquired'. We have to use that to fit in with it. Otherwise, we will have other complications.

As for the other matter to which he referred, it has nothing to do with this Bill. I myself regret that our journalists were not sent there. But that was hardly our fault at that stage, because the other journalists who were there had been brought in there by the Portuguese beforehand.

Shri Nath Pai: Some of us were watching it ourselves. Others were going there from Pakistan. But our correspondents were not allowed to go there from Belgaum, Sawantwadi and Karwar. It is a fact. We have met the men who had gone there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that others went in there while the Portuguese were in possession. When our Army was moving, that was the only time they could be taken with them or immediately after. Possibly there was some delay; they did not know what kind of opposition the Army would have to meet with. Possibly the military are rather secretive, and they did not want anybody to accompany them. Anyhow, we regret it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Ch. Brahm Prakash (Delhi Sadar): My vote was not recorded. I voted for 'Ayes'.

Shri Nath Pai: Mine did not work. I voted for 'Ayes'.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): My vote has also not been recorded. I voted for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: I will add three votes to the 'Ayes'.

Division No. 3] **[13.37 hrs.**

AYES

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdur Rahman, Maulana
Achal Singh, Seth
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Atchamamba, Dr.
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhogji Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathzn
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damar, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Datar, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Deb, Shri N. M.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dindod, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dublish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gohokar, Dr.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri C. L.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hathi, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati, Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kashi, Ram, Shri V.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khimji, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri
Koratkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kottukapally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Malaviya, Shri K. D
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandy, Srhi K. N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Parmar, Shri K. U.
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri Nana
Patil, Shri R. D.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Mohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramam, Shri
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Rami
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sampath, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sankarapandian, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri H. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri.
Uike, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vairavan, Shri A.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Yajnik, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes : 323.

Noes : Nil.

The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion is carried and the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 1962, is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

13.38 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (ADMINISTRATION) BILL

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

This Bill is to replace the Ordinance that was issued some little time ago and it is meant to deal with the many problems that arose after this territory was taken over by the Union Government.

I do not think I need take the time of this House explaining all the various measures. It is almost exactly on the lines of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill. It can be seen that it provides for the representation of Goa, Daman and Diu in Parliament. The jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court has been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu. I should like to make it clear again that this extension of the Bombay High Court is not meant as a precursor to Goa being absorbed into any other State nearby. It remains separate, but it is obvious that some High Court has to deal with it. We could not have a High Court in Goa itself.

For the rest, this has given some authority for certain actions to be taken and the existing laws to continue.

There is an amendment to this which says, "provided any such law is not absolutely repugnant to the spirit of the Indian Constitution." That amendment is completely unnecessary, because we cannot possibly pass a law which is repugnant to the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court would come in the way if we ourselves manage to forget that fact.

I move therefore that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I am afraid I cannot quite accord to this Bill the unqualified and happy welcome which I had registered for the earlier Bill which has just been accepted by the House. This is because I have an apprehension that Government has not applied its mind properly and has not made a serious effort to see that democratic processes are introduced in Goa in as full and comprehensive a manner as possible.

We do not approve of the proposal to make Goa a Centrally administered territory, because the country's experience of these Centrally administered territories is not particularly happy. I say that the Goan people must be given the fundamental right to govern themselves through democratic institutions in conformity with the Indian Constitution just as any other part of India. There might conceivably be some transitional arrangements, but

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

they must be allowed the right to elect their own representatives to a Legislative Assembly and to manage their affairs through their own elected leadership.

We have in the Indian Union territories like the Centrally administered territories which have in some cases hardly any democratic institutions, and there are some like Tripura and Manipur which have certain forms of elected Territorial Councils, but these Councils, dominated by the Chief Commissioners who are directly responsible to the President of the Republic, have practically no powers, and are not responsible to their own electorate. This is why there has been agitation in Tripura and Manipur in favour of some sort of an elective Assembly. They want to do away with the Territorial Councils, they want an Assembly having the same status as the Assemblies in the various States of the Indian Union.

My fear is that if Goa is kept a Centrally administered territory without even the provisions which seem to apply in the case of Tripura and Manipur and is not given an elected Assembly, then the people are bound to feel dissatisfied. Already, as a matter of fact, on account of historical and other circumstances there are people who might try to fish in troubled waters. This talk about Goa having a particular entity of her own is in some respects potentially dangerous. There might be people who would like very much to fish in troubled waters, and if Government allows them an opportunity to put before the people the idea that they are not going to have representative institutions, then danger might ensue. Very soon they would come forward to express their dissatisfaction, and there might come to take place movements for the establishment of democratic institutions in Goa.

I say this because already so many of us as Members of Parliament have been sent copies of a representation purporting to have been made by the All Goa Political Conference where the demand is put forward that there should be a separate State of Goa within the Indian Union, that it should have an executive responsible to a Legislative Assembly and so on and so forth. I do not say that straightaway we should have a separate State of Goa, but this matter has got to be kept very carefully in mind that in Goa the extension of full democratic opportunities to the people cannot very long be postponed. So, our expectation was that in this regard the Government would apply its mind much more carefully and come before Parliament with suggestions which would be more acceptable, but I fear that the way in which this Bill has been formulated does not give satisfaction to the democratic aspirations of our own people in Goa.

I take this opportunity also to point out certain aspects of the economic organisation of Goa, which are naturally linked up with the political structure that we are going to have in Goa. It was our expectation that soon after liberation the Government of India would take steps to take over the rich iron ore mines which are being run by the private interests. Those who are in the know can testify that vast profits are being made from these iron ore mines. The terms on which the Portuguese and the private owners under them agreed to supply the steel monopolies of Japan and West Germany should therefore be revised and proper prices should be charged to the steel companies which are getting the ore at very cheap rates. So, these iron ore mines should be taken over in the public sector as part of India's Five Year Plan, and there should be a scheme devised in order to utilise this iron ore for the production of the finest Indian steel. Also, a scheme should be devised to establish an iron and steel plant in South India and the profits of the vast mineral wealth of Goa and the regions nearby should accrue to the Indian Exchequer.

We know also that in Goa there are the ports of Vasco da Gama and Marmagoa which are of high strategic importance. These ports have very good and convenient locations. A naval shipyard already exists at Vasco da Gama. It is sad however, to notice that the workers who are working in this naval shipyard have been denied their wages by the administration of Goa. I have here a paper called *Goan Post* dated 14th February, 1962, and in this paper there is printed a memorandum to the Chief Civil Administrator of Goa.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Will you please give the name and date?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is dated 14th February, 1962. The paper is called *Goan Post*. This memorandum purports to say that the workers in the naval shipyard have been denied their wages by the administration of Goa, and that they have had to carry on an agitation to secure arrears of their wages. It seems that the wages have not been paid to these workers from 1st December, and three months wages which had been promised to be paid by the end of February have also not been paid. The naval shipyard is due to receive from the railways and other private companies who get their repair work done at the shipyard, large sums of money, and apparently there is no reason why the workers' wages should have been withheld. The Minister may not be able to say anything about it now, but he might communicate with the Defence Ministry, and immediate steps might be taken in this matter.

There is another problem which also faces the Government and the Goan people. On the part of some people in Goa there is a demand, about which perhaps my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai can say a great deal more than I can, on the part of a certain section of the people in Goa there is a demand that Goa should be incorporated in the State of Maharashtra since the Goans by historical tradition, language and culture are part of the Marathi people. Again, as I have just said, there are some others who say that Goa should be retained as an entirely separate State. My personal feeling is that by and large the Goans are a part of the Marathi people by tradition, language and culture. Yet we say that for the time being there cannot be any decision about Goa going to Maharashtra or remaining a separate State.

This is a matter which should be decided democratically by the people of Goa themselves. We do not want an immediate decision in this regard. But, at least, the Goan people should have the apparatus, the democratic provision so that in time—and that may not be too late—before long, the Goans may decide where they should go if they want to go into Maharashtra or any other region. This is a matter to which Government has to give some thought. If the Goans want a separate State of their own, we should have no objection. But we, certainly, do not want them to remain merely a Centrally administered puppet territory without any kind of real democratic apparatus.

I say this because the people of Goa are highly cultured, as highly educated as any other section of our people. Even under the Portuguese administration—and this is what we were told in the representations sent to us on behalf of the Goa Political Conference—they did have an apparatus, which, of course, was entirely subservient to the dictatorship of Dr. Salazar. But they did have, at least technically speaking, an apparatus through which some of them could be elected. Therefore, if the Goans should have a feeling that under our dispensation they are not getting ample opportunities for expressing themselves and realising their political being, it is rather dangerous. Besides, Goa is a very rich area of our country, with large sources of wealth, port and dock resources, minerals,

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forests and man-power to maintain and develop their own entity.

I know that the problem of language in Goa is being utilised by certain elements and they are trying to sow discord among the Goan people. There are vested interests about whom Government should be very careful. There are vested interests who formerly served the Portuguese and who are now already well entrenched in the new set-up and they would like to keep the Goan people in a state of disruption. They would try to see that the Goans are not allowed to forge democratic unity and to build a new life.

I feel also that a very large part of the people there speak the Konkani language which some maintain is nothing but a variation of the Marathi language. But the Konkani language, in spite of its being, perhaps, mainly a dialect, has such a distinct individuality of its own and it is spoken by the masses of the people there. There should be some special effort, in order to win the hearts of the people, to encourage the development of the Konkani language. Of course, Marathi would naturally get all the encouragement which is its right due.

The Portuguese language was formerly the State language. Of course, while, for some time, it may continue, it cannot possibly remain to enjoy the position which it had before liberation. This point of language has also got to be considered very very carefully and very sympathetically and the interests of the people have to be kept in mind. So, we would like to see that the Goan people find their due place in the family of the Indian people. We would like to see that the resources of Goa are utilised for the purposes of our Plan and the Goan people are not made a pawn by monopolists in their search for exploitation and profits. We wish them to develop on the basis of full democratic rights and liberties.

My grouse against Government is that they are merely providing for a certain apparatus which does not given them satisfaction in regard to their democratic aspiration. They would have some representation in Parliament; but that would be on the basis of nomination. And, as far as running their own affiairs is concerned, they are nowhere in the picture. This might be some exaggeration. But, after all, liberation should bring the glow of freedom into their hearts, a kind of new exhilaration. But this provision which the Government is making in regard to the administration of Goa as a Centrally administered territory is not going to light that spark which would bring about that glow of exhilaration and happiness in the Goan people. That is the reason why I feel that even though we are all jubilant that Goa has come back to the Indian family, we are not happy that Government has not been able to find out ways and means of giving to the Goan people that sense of satisfaction which alone would make this liberation a reality that would make them develop at a much faster rate than it otherwise would be possible. Therefore, I say Government may consider some changes being made in the Bill. I do not know for perhaps Government have made up their minds and mine would be a cry in the wilderness.

But we do lay so much stress upon the fact that the Goans might have, after liberation, real democratic opportunities. These opportunities have been denied them in so far as this legislation is concerned.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to associate myself with this particular debate for the simple reason that I have been associated with the Goans in Bombay for very nearly 25 years and

I do understand their mind, to some extent, the fears that they had if Goa came as an integral part of India. Some of them, of course, believed that it had to come; some had their own fears and doubts. Notwithstanding the position that it is now an accomplished fact, that Goa is part and parcel of India, some Goans have been doubting.

Having been emotionally involved in this compaign for the liberation of Goa for the last 25 years, I feel that now when we look at the present administrative set-up in Goa and what it is going to be in the years to come, we must realise that we have, first of all, to understand the mind of the average Goan inside Goa, Daman and Diu. They were cut off from the mainland, from the rest of India, for 451 years and, therefore, the bulk of the people there who are the have-nots, their minds, will be slow to function. Nevertheless, there are the very people who will rightly understand the impact of the Five Year Plan when it is introduced inside the new territory that has now become part of India.

For the last 2 or 3 years I have very actively participated in all the protests that were raised from the Bombay city and elsewhere in India against the Portuguese regime. It was as recent as the 15th of August, when I was in Belgaum that we were thinking of opening *Lok Karya Kshetras* along the border that were to make our people understand how evil the smuggling that was going on there was and how to stop that. We had hardly accepted the task before us when Goa was liberated and that task has now become unnecessary and the *kshetras* were not opened.

But, on that same day, when we were rejoicing in India—for the Independence Day—news had come in of the torture that was going on. That only showed that the people inside Goa were under a Fascist regime and there had been, I think, not less than 29 revolutions in these 451 years. It was a reminder that the people were not quiet and though the repressive measures were so bad and of such a serious nature, there were patriots there who faced torture and death. At that time, some of us felt—and I especially felt—that Goa could not be turned into Angola and, therefore, the Government of India would have look into this and change its approach and its policy.

Things have moved very fast, and every hon. Member of this House recalls how it happened. The patience that we had shown for 14 years has been a good example to the nations of the world that India could wait and wait peacefully. We tried to convert the hearts of others. We did not succeed; and finally when we did it, it was a question of their aggression in the sense that the people could not wait any longer and India had to decide and take over Goa.

I do want to pay my compliments and credit to the Indian Army which worked so swiftly and so efficiently and has set such a good and noble example, in the sense that it carried out its work in the spirit of what all of us on this side in India desired and were able to finish the work with the minimum of hardships. That was also because the people of Goa were ready from inside to help in the measure. Therefore, all the credit goes to the Indian Army for its exemplary conduct inside Goa.

First of all, we shall have to know the inside of Goa, before we set up a final administration; how many people live in Goa, how many have left Goa and for what reasons. One of the hon. Members who spoke here said that the sons and daughters of Goa had to roam round the world for small and big occupations.

It is very true that people who were economically made bankrupt by the internal policy of the Portuguese Government had to roam round Africa and into cities like Bombay, taking up small jobs. It is no exaggeration to say that people coming from good

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homes had to turn themselves into cooks and butlers and stewards on ships and begging for small jobs. All that has to be taken into account if there is to be emotional integration and also political integration amongst the people. Therefore, the first thing that we shall have to look into is census. The census operation will have to be taken up and begun in Goa very soon. Whether the Portuguese are included in these figures now, we are not aware, but they have some type of record, about the delineation of the villages and towns. Beyond that, we are not able to say whether they had any further figures. We have not found any map also, if the pattern of Goa and its villages. The census operation should come about perhaps in these areas now. If all goes well, the houses should be numbered and listed and the trial operation should begin towards the end of the year. Then, finally, at the end of the year we should find out the numerical strength of the people and the other background the census gives us here in India.

We shall have to find out how many of the Goans, the people of Goa, who are out, would like to come back to India and settle down in Goa. Some of them who came out were never able to go back. Some of them would like to come back. I am talking of the different strata of society. There were those of the middle class an dthe upper middle class who came out and some of them would like to continue under the Portuguese regime. It is an accomplished fact for those who think like us. Therefore, the small man must not be forgotten in Goa; when the census operations begin, and when the counting of heads begins, the economic background has to be kept before us, and the social set-up of the villages, the village pattern that exists inside Goa, has to be borne in mind, because it was slightly different from what we have this side.

Then we come to the language which has been mentioned by Shri H. N. Mukerjee—namely, Konkani. It must have an honoured place, but we must first know whether Konkons is a dialect or a language. I have now fairly acquired some kind of proficiency in this dialect. So, I may say that it has no script. It is written in Goa in the Portuguese script. Perhaps, for the census operations, we shall have to have Portuguese and the Roman scripts because that would help the people inside. Marathi is a language and we have known of individual cases where even Marathi schools were not permitted to be started inside Goa. We have known of Roman Catholic priests who were deported or sent away to Lisbon for many years just because they wanted to teach Marathi to school children. So, the people there have gone through this kind of repression and hardship. Therefore, the consensus of opinion has to be gathered inside Goa. We have kept Goa as an individual Union territory, with its own personality to be maintained and developed. It is a very good thing because, after 451 years, we want the people to decide for themselves what they want.

But when you talk of Konkani language to be included in the Schedule of languages, we must know whether it has a script of its own. Konkani, as Shri Nath Pai has said and will know, is written in Karwar in the Kanarese script. In Bombay, it is written in the Marathi script. I have had dealings with small people in Goa who write Konkani in the Portuguese script. We are able to read Konkani, but they write it in the Portuguese script. Therefore, it is not an issue that can be settled just off-hand. It has to be gone into.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): The military people write Marathi also in the Roman script.

Shrimati Alva: That may be. This question has to be gone through very carefully and the opinion of the people has to be taken. Konkani is not an issue to be raised because Goa has become a Union territory. I want to put before this House, this point, namely, Konkani becoming the language of Goa is not an issue merely because Goa has become a Union territory. It is a separate issue which applies equally to the entire coast line on the west of India, right from Konkan to Cochin, and it covers Karwar and other places. Therefore, this issue stands on a different footing.

I was on the border of Goa at Majali only during the elections. One did not want to enter Goa because of different kinds of repercussions. In fact, I could have flown from Panjim to Delhi via Bombay, but I took the trouble of going through bad roads to Belgaum and then fly to Bombay and then here. Everything must find its level, and of course, the work is going on well with the military authorities who are in charge of all the work, and with the help of the administrator there. All the basic things that are to be done are being attended to.

One thing that we have to rejoice over is that the smuggling ring has been broken. Those of us who have seen the border know the evils of smuggling. Those of us who go to Karwar three or four times a year know what an evil it was, and we always felt that as long as smuggling went on, there would always be some people who wanted Goa to remain with the Portuguese. That has gone. We want to encourage the people to respect the administration that is going to be set up in Goa. To get the full respect of the people, we must send our officers and we are not hard up for good men. We have got very good men in our services at all levels and we hope to take the co-operation of the local people also inside Goa so that we can set up an administration which would be understood by the people and the language difficulty could be solved, with the emotional integration that will go on at all levels. We want to show that Goa could make up for the last 451 years perhaps very quickly and come up in five years with the progress we have made here in India.

There is no doubt that factories will come; that the material and mineral resources will be tapped better. But then again, the hon. Member on the other side pointed out that we have to be careful about the monopolists: therefore, traffic will have to be regulated in the business world. There are, I think, just about 14 or 15 big businessmen in Goa. The rest of the population is small, common men. The common man is the man who has to be kept in mind, when our administrative set-up is established finally and permanently.

About big business, I have nothing to say. Big businessmen are big businessmen, whether they are in Goa or here or anywhere in the world. Nevertheless, we, as a welfare State, have to take great caution and move very carefully, I am speaking subject to correction, but from what I have been told, I find that for the last ten years, the annual returns of some of the bigger businessmen or tycoons have been in the range of Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs in mines alone. If that be so, these tycoons should not say that they are hit hard upon. We should find out as to where the proceeds of these people have gone. It is nothing wrong, because we believe in an open-door policy on our economic front. We want to know who keeps the assets, and it will be the bounden duty of the administration to look into these things very carefully and then it may be that that Goans themselves may decide that there has to be some kind of financial commission, some kind of financial corporation. The small man has to come in a big way in whatever trade that has to develop inside Goa. The monetary assistance should not be blindly given to those few top guns who come and demand it. That is a warning that we as individuals have to be careful, because, the monopolists are always ready to catch the new resources. But you will have to take into account the common man also, the small fry. The Prime Minister also had occasion to refer to the common man of Goa. I know he once said "common man"

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when he referred to Goa. That man, the common man, is the focus for us. This hon. House must devote its attention to the common man and focus its thoughts towards the common man, the small man, in Goa. We have to bear in mind the psychological approach inside Goa. Even when we talk of the administration, it was so terribly mixed up, with religion, Religion and politics were so mixed up for the last 451 years. We are good Christians, but when religion and politics get mixed up in this part of the country, that is time to educate the masses. It was the religious and political manoeuvring that kept the masses ignorant of what was happening. They were kept in absolute ignorance for centuries and exploited in a manner that they had to leave their homes and huts and go out begging for jobs. They were kept frightened that the curse would fall on them and they were kept ignorant. After freedom, nothing has happened to the churches and temples. In fact, if Christianity has flourished, it has flourished more so after Independence in India than even before. Under the Constitution, Christians, like others of other faiths, have the right to profess, preach and propagate their religion, but it must all be done in a constitutional way. Hunger and nakedness must not be exploited to convert anybody.

Therefore, inside Goa, the Church must realise that it has to break with the temporal power. The Church will look after the spiritual welfare of the masses and will not tamper with their conscience or their opinions any more. Here I would like to emphasise that the concordats of 1928 should be examined very closely by our Government. The Prime Minister's attention should be focussed on these concordats of 1928 from which Salazar derived his strength for his fictitious claim to Goa. Under the concordat, every appointment of the Church will have to be made after the approval of the State authorities in Portugal. This is a point on which we have to be very dispassionate. We are not against the Church or the Vatican, but when we have got Goa, we should see that the Church also gets its independence, as the Church has got its independence in India. Therefore, the concordat of 1928 shall have to be very carefully analysed and if any action is necessary, we leave it to our leaders, to our Prime Minister to study it, sit with the diplomats and say that things should be decided very rationally, which would be the demand of every democratic State in the world.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): What is a concordat?

Shrimati Alva: It is a kind of agreement by which the State authorities will have to approve of any appointment inside the Church. The latest concordat dates to 1928. Right-thinking priests have been with us. Great patriots, great nationals and great fighters preferred to be carried to far away Lisbon rather than stay on in Goa and carry on under the Portuguese regime. They are back in Goa now. Therefore, I want to say that inside the Church also, the right-thinking priests have been with us. Whether you are a priest or a layman, you are a citizen. Those inside the Church must now realise that Goa, Daman and Diu is a Union Territory of India and they will enjoy the same privileges that have been enshrined in the Constitution of India. They need fear no one for the profession of their religion, for the maintenance of their churches or for the running of their schools and other institutions.

I come to the Five Year Plan. It has already been emphasised that Goa has the most natural harbour. I have not been inside Goa, because we were not allowed to enter Goa from 1940; from the time we ran a political weekly, we were banned from entering Goa. Perhaps in the near future, we shall go inside Goa and rejoice with the people there as we have done with Goans in Bombay and elsewhere.

I am told the airport in Goa is also very well-planned. It is not very big, but proper attention will be given to it under the Five Year Plan and we shall have perhaps one of the best airports inside Goa and one of the best harbours at Marnagao. This has to come about gradually with the co-operation of the people.

When Goa was not free and it was under the Portuguese regime, there was a surfeit of luxury goods and absolute dearth of the daily necessities like food. Even onions and things like fish went from the Majali border. I have seen with my own eyes how young girls used to come this side with flowers and go back with rice, potatoes and onions. This was the economy of Goa. It is heartening to know that now in Goa they get fresh vegetables, fruits, onions and other bare necessities. From that we are able to judge how backward the economy of Goa had become and how desperate the ordinary man had become. He had to run away from his moth-eaten house, with walls crumbling down and he was not able to go back.

Therefore, we will have to have the same schemes that we have in the Five Year Plan to help the small man to have his own house, his own hearth, his own agricultural plot, etc. The same thing will have to be done in Goa. Also, the price-line will have to be held.

I do not want to say anything more except that the cultural pattern must remain. Goa is rich with song, music and dance. We may have lost something, but Goa has retained all that song, music and dance. The cultural pattern of Goa must be developed, interpreted and brought to our side as never before. If they lose their cultural pattern, we shall have lost much of our psychological approach, the emotional integration of the people of Goa.

With these words, I commend this Bill. We are really heartened that this measure was taken and that Goa, Daman and Diu came into India in such a peaceful manner and that we are able to carry on the administration in a peaceful way with the co-operation of the people. There are many memoranda that come to us every day. They had no democratic set-up because their electorate was based on tax-paying and other conditions, which we do not have: If the memorandum is read from that angle, certainly Goa can progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We must conclude all the stages of the Bill by 4 o'clock. So, I would request hon. Members to be brief.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill that the House debated earlier moved by the Prime Minister incorporating the twelfth amendment to the Constitution, dealt with the past of Goa. The present Bill that the House is now considering deals with the future of Goa. But Goa has a today, a present also and I shall try to address myself *vis-a-vis* this Bill with regard to the present.

We are very happy that the Bill makes it possible for the representatives of the people of Goa to take their legitimate seats in this House and we will be having two Members from Goa. However, there is an ambiguity. It does not specify the method. There is nobody from the Government benches present; I do not know who will be replying to us, though I see, of course, two Deputy Ministers are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Law Minister is expected any time.

Shri Nath Pai: We would like to get specific replies to these issues, *viz.*, first how the representatives are to be brought into this House and

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which is the expected date for the people of Goa to elect them. Secondly, we want to know whether pending the election of the representatives of Goa to the House of the People any interim arrangement is expected by the Government. Just as in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli where we had a nominated Member pending the election, we want a reply whether such a nomination is contemplated by the Government in the case of Goa.

Then, regarding this Bill, there is the question of this amnesty. It is a normal procedure to provide amnesty. But I want to get a categorical assurance that the provisions of amnesty contained in this Bill will not be extended to cover cases where the people think that they have been genuinely aggrieved by officers. We are receiving memoranda. She has herself made a reference to this kind of memoranda. It will be far from me to exaggerate or over-emphasise these complaints. But it will be equally foolhardy to ignore the complaints that the people of Goa have to make. Therefore, I would beg of the Prime Minister in particular to see that the provisions of amnesty incorporated in this Bill shall be strictly limited to those who were carrying out *bona fide* duties, and even in the discharge of those duties if they violated the basic law of this country the protection of amnesty shall not be available to them. We want a categorical assurance on this point.

We were happy, of course, to have an assurance that only those laws of Goa shall be continued to be in force that do not happen to be in conflict with the spirit and principle of our Constitution.

Having said this, I shall confine myself to some remarks. Firstly, though it may be a slight repetition. let us have one attitude regarding the liberation of Goa, the attitude that was adumbrated by the Prime Minister during the concluding parts of his speech. He said that we liberated Goa because it constituted a challenge to our existence as a sovereign power. That was the *raison detre* of our action, and may I plead with the Prime Minister that it is no longer necessary for India to go on claiming this pretence that because there was a bullet fire at Sabarmati we acted. Am I to get this impression that if there had been no bullet fire we would not have acted? We do not accept this position. We were determined to act and we acted, though the action was delayed. So may I plead, let us not go on telling the world, let us not tell to posterity that we acted because the Portuguese fired a bullet. We acted because their very existence was a bullet on the sovereignty of India. Let us take this stand which the Prime Minister took in the concluding part of his speech and give up the excuse that we acted because there was provocation. No, no. Provocation was there all these 400 years and, therefore, we acted.

Having said that, I would like to record, as I said earlier, our congratulations to the personnel of the armed forces. But, Sir, having said that, we must be a bit stern with ourselves and try to see that our record in Goa is above board, that no scope, latitude or margin is provided to our critics by any mistake which may be committed out of enthusiasm or ignorance. I am afraid, today we find that the feeling of jubilation in Goa which came in the wake of liberation is being replaced by a feeling of humiliation and frustration. Minor things are these, but if they are ignored I think the cumulative effect will not be a very wholesome one.

The Goans are a highly sensitive people as the Deputy Home Minister pointed out, and a proud people. I may also say that they are very cultured and very much awakened in spite of the fact that Portugal ruled there for 400 years. We must be extremely careful that we do not pretend there to be something superior. I am afraid that this feeling is gaining ground among large sections of the Goans that some of our officials behave like that.

I fail to understand, coming to the present administrative set-up in Goa, how the Military Governor there has been assigned the services as a special adviser of a retired police officer. I have no grudge against any officer, nor is it a convention to make any reference to individuals. But I think it may be a kind of insult to the people of Goa that a retired police officer is advising our Chief Administrator there. It is an extraordinary thing. We would like to know what are the qualifications that one needs to be a special adviser of a political nature to an administration in a liberated territory. We want an explanation from the Government as to why the Government appointed a retired police officer to be the special adviser in a very sensitive area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, comparisons come very quickly to the mind of the people of Goa. I am pointing out another thing. We hope that before long we will be making provisions—this Bill does not make any provision—for an administrative set-up which will be reflecting the wishes of the people, an administrative set-up which will be fully in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of India and reflecting the wishes of the people of India. They are very eager to enjoy the benefit of the Constitution of India. For long they had been enjoying a kind of second rate citizenship in the Empire of Portugal. Today they want to see that they enjoy the full benefit of the citizenship of India, that every right which is extended to a citizen in Redi which is just one mile from the border of Goa is extended to the man in Harmal. Sir, half my relatives come from Goa. My involvement in Goa is not academic but is intimate, personal. I am therefore speaking, naturally, with some degree of warmth. The people of Goa find that they are not being told how the new administrative set-up there will be. May I know from Law Minister what is hindering the Government today from associating the representatives of the people of Goa, well-known nationals, well-known leaders, leaders who were imprisoned by the Portuguese authorities for as long as 15 years, 18 years and more for voicing the people's grievances? Why are they not being associated with the Government today there? What stops the Government from creating an advisory board, an advisory body or a commission, whatever the name may be, in Goa? The absence of this is creating a feeling that they are being ruled, that they are not participating in the rule, that they are not partners. I would like that this anomaly is corrected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after an operation there is a period of convalescence. We can appreciate it. But convalescence is limited to a period. It cannot be the normal thing in life. We can understand Government of India requiring some time to adjust itself to the new conditions. But if we thoroughly planned the military operations in Goa, could we not have given thought to the civil administration? We did not do it. As a result we find that there are all kinds of tensions today arising in Goa. People do not know what to do, whom to go, whom to approach. Inaccessibility of the administration is one of their complaints. I have it from the highest authorities, from the mouth of some of the biggest patriots from Goa, that they find it almost difficult to approach the Lieutenant Governor of Goa. I do not know if it is true. I hope it is not. But if it is true, it does a lot of damage to India, because it deprives the people of Goa of their elementary right.

May I know if it is true that every time the Governor moves out he is escorted by a jeep ahead and a jeep behind? Is it really necessary? I have received letters, if they need them I will place them on the Table. They

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are shocked to see this. After all, the Governor exists there not because of the Army but by the will of the people of Goa. Our sanction for being in Goa is the will of the people of Goa. We do not require escorts to move among the people of Goa who are our own people. So this kind of paraphernalia, this kind of pomp will have to be immediately dropped, because it does not speak that they are part of this Republic if we make this show. Of course, we try to assuage the feeling of the Goans who come to us by saying that even our Governors move about with a cavalcade of motors and jeeps ahead and that it is not a special thing and we are only extending the same thing to them. But the main point is inaccessibility of the administration.

I will tell another thing. There are what are called directors of departments in Goa. We have retained those directors. We have provided for their continuance. Very often they plead ignorance of English, they plead ignorance of Marathi, they plead ignorance of Konkani. I do not think they should be victimised for that. It is of course true that it is a remnant of the past heritage that a director in Goa does not know any language of the people. But I am told that they are humiliated by the officers. They are asked to put down their note in English. They do not know English. Then they put it out in such English as they know. Then in the margin it is written: "You should know how to write better English". Are we holding tests in English in Goa? Is it not enough if they express in Konkani or Marathi, the two languages that the people of Goa have spoken?

About Marathi something is being said. Let us not raise the controversy as to what is the language in Goa From time immemorial Goa has spoken Konkani and Marathi, and the people in Goa, those who are concerned with this and are trying to stir up this trouble, know that the people of Goa have suffered more for Marathi than the people in Maharashtra proper. If you were found in the Portuguese reign with a *Gnaneswari* in Marathi, you were lynched. But in spite of that the people of Goa preserved *Gnaneswari* and we had to get it from Goa. So let us not get into this controversy under the garb of being very fine and try to stir up trouble.

Now, I would like to know whether as a result of these hasty things there has been a general slackening of the rule of law and order in that area. May I know whether it is a fact that the number of dacoities and robberies has gone high and generally petty thefts and crimes as a whole are on the increase? We do not like to say these things, but there is no other forum. We want to know whether all these reports that are received, all these letters that are appearing in the Bombay press, all the memoranda with which we are being flooded are wrong. We would like to have a reply about this.

Also, I should like to know what is being done by the Government of India to deal with the unemployment in Goa and whether as a result of the break-down of the administration there a large number of people have been thrown out of their employment, both in the mines, in the docks and in the administration and, if so, what is the policy. It will not be very thrilling for a Goan to know that he is liberated and in the process he has lost his job.

Let us punish those who were collaborators but here again we find something very dramatic. Following the liberation of Goa, we heard an announcement from somebody very high that the man who gave shelter to the wife of the Governor-General was guilty of high treason. One officer announced it and, within 24 hours, we were told that it was a very humane act and there is no question. What kind of administration is it where one officer accuses a citizen of Goa as being guilty of high treason because he has given shelter to the wife of the Governor-General and another officer, the Military Governor, says there is no question of treason and it is only a humane act? Therefore, I submit that unless we have a plan for Goa we will land ourselves in difficulties.

Yesterday I asked a question in the House whether nationalists were still continuing in prison. The Prime Minister pleaded that he does not know and I hope that is true, but we received complaints for a long time after the liberation that fervent nationalists were kept in prison. We would like to have information on this subject. I hope the Deputy Home Minister does not come into trouble with her colleagues because she has talked against the monopolists. Is she aware that it is these monopolists who are being shown all the favours by her own Government? I hope she will not be incurring the ill-will of her senior colleagues for speaking the truth. May I also point out that the people of Goa, if their voice be heard, are shocked to know that it is the ex-smugglers and their leaders who are being given all the protection of the laws of India? She has just inveighed and very rightly, I think, against the smugglers. Though the smaller smugglers are out of the job, the ring leaders of smugglers who have made millions in Goa, we know, with the connivance of the border police whom we have maintained there, they are now the social elites of the liberated Goa. All these things will have to be rectified immediately.

So my plea in conclusion will be this, that since there have been a spate of complaints from the people of Goa, not only some kind of propaganda for the best sons of Goa have thought it fit to bring it to our notice, I would plead with the Prime Minister—in his absence, I hope the Law Minister will take note of it—that we give the people of Goa the assurance that all these complaints will be looked into and, if necessary, a commission of enquiry will go there and find out if any excesses have been committed by anybody. I do not refer to isolated cases of molestation which are regrettable for which we should not try to put up the plea that they did not happen; if they did happen, we should say "sorry"; but we can point out to the people of Goa that such lamentable incidents occur in Lahore, in Amritsar, in Delhi and in Bombay and we feel ashamed about them; we should not try to condone them under any plea or take the stand that they have never happened. Now they are smarting under a feeling that they are not getting their due. This feeling has to be rectified without any delay if we are not to engender a feeling of being treated on an inferior level among the people of Goa.

May I have then also an assurance (1) that at the earliest date the Law Minister will devise means to associate the representatives of the people of Goa with the administration and that we are not going to wait for the elections; let the elections be held to bring them into this House, but in meanwhile, a democratic machinery will have to be provided to the people of Goa and (2) that all complaints of excess, all complaints of maladministration, all complaints of high-handedness shall be looked into and, if necessary, a public enquiry headed, as is our custom, by a judge will be held. With these words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I repeat the request that the hon. Members should be brief.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): The re-union of Goa with the motherland has been the most happy event in this country in the recent past and it has been welcomed from all quarters. The unanimous vote on the Constitution amending Bill just now passed shows how, irrespective of parties, the entire nation is behind the Government in this matter. We, therefore, take this opportunity to congratulate all those people who were entrusted with this work of the libera-

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tion of Goa, who did this work so excellently. If the liberation of Goa has proved anything, it is this that our Indian army can be trusted to do the job entrusted to it efficiently and quickly, and I do hope that the job of the liberation of Ladakh will also be entrusted to this army. Just as it has been stated that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to come here and the last to leave, let the Chinese be the last Asian Aggressors to come to India and we hope that they will also be made to leave the country as early as possible.

This Bill seeks to bring about some changes in the administration of Goa. By and large, it leaves the administration of Goa as it was before its liberation. It seeks to make only two changes—firstly, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay will be extended to Goa and, secondly, Goa will have two representatives in this House. There too, it has not been made clear in this Bill as to how those representatives will be elected or chosen. In respect of the laws also it has not been made very clear; it is only stated that they will be adjusted or adapted. I submit that the amendment that I have given notice of, that those laws in Goa which are repugnant to the spirit of the Indian Constitution should not be allowed to continue, that amendment, I think, is very essential because we know that in Goa there are certain laws which are essentially repugnant to the spirit of our Constitution. Goa has been a sort of theocracy in which the church and state have remained mixed up for many centuries and those laws and those tradition have to be changed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every law that is repugnant to the Constitution is *ultra vires* and when the Constitution becomes applicable they will automatically go.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It will not be automatically adjusted unless somebody moves the Supreme Court or the High Court. Then only it will be struck down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the amendment is accepted, then too the citizens shall have to go to the courts to get them declared *ultra vires.* Then also the position would be the same.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: My submission is that all the laws should be gone into and revised. Without waiting for anybody to go to the High Court or the Supreme Court, we should revise them. If there is any law which is repugnant to our Constitution, it should be repealed and should not remain effective from the very beginning.

Then the next major question to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is the set up of the Union Territories. Goa has been made a Union Territory. Before that, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been made Union Territories and thus the number of Union Territories is on the increase. We know that the States Re-organisation Commission suggested that Part C States, which were more or less like Union Territories at that time, should all be abolished and they should all be merged with the neighbouring States. In pursuance of that policy, many Part C States were merged with the neighbouring States. Some smaller States were allowed to continue as Union Territories but then it was understood—it was suggested also—that these Union Territories will, sooner or later, be merged with the neighbouring States and they will be there only for a transitional period. That is how Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura were allowed to continue as Union Territories and some different kind of set up was given for them. But now I find that the Union Territories are being perpetuated and new Union Territories are being brought into being. My submission is that this is not correct. We can have them for some time. For example, when Dadra and Nagar Haveli were incorporated as a Union Territory, Goa had not been liberated. Now that Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have all been liberated, there should be no difficulty in incorporating these territories with the respective neighbouring States to which they rightly belong. Dadra and Nagar Haveli should become a part of Gujerat State and Goa, Diu and Daman should become part of the Maharashtra State or Mysore State, as the case may be. To talk of the individuality of Goa, its separate culture and separate language, is not a very correct thing. Foreign rulers have left their impress on all those portions of our territory which were ruled by them. In Pondicherry the French have left their impress; in British India the British have left their impress. Similarly in Goa the Portuguese have left their impress. Is it our aim to continue or perpetuate that foreign influence, or to eliminate it? In fact the way we are moving is the way of perpetuating foreign influence. It is not correct.

We talk of emotional integration. So long as the foreign influence continues in Goa, Daman and Diu in the way of language, culture and education, or the French influence continues in Pondicherry, there will be no emotional integration. Our aim should not be to perpetuate it but to see that slowly and steadily those influences are wiped out and these areas become part and parcel of India in every way. There is only one culture of India. To talk of separate cultures cuts at the very roots of Indian nationalism. This kind of talk is destructive and not constructive.

My suggestion is this. In Goa the Portuguese language is today the dominant language. As my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai pointed out, many of our officers do not know Portuguese but only English. An attempt is being made that English should be forced on them. English and Portuguese are both foreign languages. If we have to replace Portuguese, it should be by Konkani, Marathi or Hindi rather than by English. That would be a step in the right direction. If we replace Portuguese by English, that would only be doing another wrong thing to remove one wrong.

Then my suggestion is that even though we have incorporated them as Union Territories, this should be a temporary measure and I would appeal to Government to see that as early as possible Goa, Diu and Daman, as also Dadra and Nagar Haveli, are incorporated in the neighbouring States and to see that separate Statehood is not conferred on them. Because, once you give a separate Statehood, separatism creates vested interest, and once vested interests are created all efforts later to re-incorporate or unite them with other territories becomes difficult. Therefore, before such vested interests take root there, we should take action to see that they grow and develop as part of India as a whole.

This brings me to the question of the set-up of Union Territories as a whole. In this Bill there is no reference as to what kind of set-up there will be. The old laws will be there; only the High Court will come. So long as it has to remain a Union Territory, are the people of Goa not to have democratic liberties or any association with the government? This Bill should have provided that the people of Goa will have some kind of a Territorial Council like other Union Territories, as also an Advisory Body, so that they may have a feeling that they have some association with the government. But it is not there.

We have been asserting that Portugal was a totalitarian and undemocratic country, that satyagraha and peaceful requests will have no effect on her and that only police action will have effect; and actually we had to take police action. But the people there have not so far got any glow of freedom—not even the privilege of having some kind of association with the government. Now that they have become part of India, a democratic country, the liberties and the freedoms which the Constitution has granted to other citizens should be

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guaranteed to them also. Otherwise a situation may arise there which may become dangerous for us. We have the experience of the Jammu and Kashmir State. We have not extended our Constitution to that State. The people there do not enjoy the freedoms and liberties which we enjoy with the result that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are getting farther away from India than ever before. That kind of blunder should not be committed in the case of Goa. We should try to bring its people, whatever their past or emotional feelings, may be nearer to the rest of India. This can be done only by extending the liberties and freedoms granted by the Indian Constitution to them and by associating them with the government.

At the same time it is also essential that we should see that some kind of uniform pattern is given to the Union Territories so long as they exist. Today the pattern is not uniform. In Himachal Pradesh there is a Territorial Council. In Manipur there is some kind of a Council. In Andamans also there is some such thing. In the long run I think there can be only two Union Territories in the country, that is, one in Delhi, the capital, and the other, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. All the others must sooner or later merge with the neighbouring States. And even in the Union Territories some kind of uniform pattern should be there. In Delhi they are talking of creating a Territorial Council, not elected but imposed, indirectly elected by the present Corporation and the N.D.M.C. Elsewhere efforts are being made to have a Council, not elected but with nominated representatives. All that is wrong.

In the end I would submit this. This Bill is an imperfect Bill: it deals only with a limited purpose. While we pass this Bill—there is nothing wrong about it—while we have an administration in Goa we should go further and give the people there some kind of democratic set-up and associate them with their own administration. At the same time we should see that the Konkani and Marathi language are preserved and given encouragement, and early steps are taken to merge the areas with the neighbouring States rather than perpetuate the separatism which has existed there for the last four hundred years.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a very happy occasion when we are discussing this Bill. I welcome this Bill warmly. What has happened in Goa has appeared to the eyes of the world as something unique that India has done. She has abided with patience and then gone into this operation with utmost tact and efficiency. I would like to record my appreciation for the army which has done a wonderful job of work in Goa. People have welcomed the Indian Army who came to liberate them from what they were suffering under.

Sir, what were those people suffering under? People anywhere near Goa would know about it, and I have had the chance of being in Bombay and of listening to some of the people and also coming in contact with Goans in Bombay. The pattern was that Goa was unthinkably full of the luxuries of life—with shops full of perfumes, beautiful materials, with foreign soaps by the million and so on. But there was dearth of food and, as the hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs said, even onion was not available.

This was the economy. And on top of that the whole place was surrounded as if by a wall and the people were cut off from all that was ever like an open window to the world. They knew of nothing better. In spite of that, there have been twenty-nine revolutions in four hundred and fifty-one years of repressive rule, which is a record for any country.

Now that Goa has come to India, there are one or two things that I would like to put to the Ministry as far as I am able to see them. There is something that strikes me here which the Ministry and our administration must take into consideration. If we want to integrate Goa completely into India, then the entry permit forms and identity certificate forms—although they are much more liberally to be had from various places than before when they could be had only from the External Affairs Ministry—should by and large be gradually dispensed with as far as possible. Because, if to travel from one part of India to another I need identity forms and entry forms that itself creates a bad feeling. This is something which I hope will be looked into.

Secondly, if there are memoranda and reports about certain things that are happening, which are not desirable, I certainly agree with my hon. friend opposite to this extent that there should be a Commission to look into all those complaints right from the beginning so that the people do feel that the Indian administration is there to back them whenever there is something that they wish looked into. And that feeling must be nurtured and cultivated.

I do not agree with my hon. friend opposite who spoke just now that if we keep the sort of separateness of Goa in her culture especially it will distintegrate Goa from India. Because, India, Sir, is a land where various cultures are integrated, and I would certainly hope that if there is any imprint of the Portuguese culture and its good side, well, let it be there. Let the language be there. Let the song, dance and music that has grown up there certainly flourish. That does not make it separate from India. What creates a sense of separation is the question of language. Certainly, if our administrators do not have a full knowledge of the language of the people they are administering, and if English has to be used, well, it has to be used as a practical proposition, because the administrators who have gone there do not know Portuguese. I hope, by and large, the people who administer will learn Konkani and Maharashtrian languages and also the people of the area will be associated with the administration so that there should be no difficulty about any question as far as language in Goa is concerned.

Thirdly, I would also like to put this to the Ministry concerned. Goa has one of the most beautiful harbours and a very good air-strip. These are the two things that must be concentrated upon to bring prosperity to Goa. It has got a natural harbour which is nature's gift and very difficult to get anywhere. Ships coming and going from the outside world to that harbour is one of the aspects which will certainly help the prosperity of Goa.

I myself have been associated as far as possible actively and sympatheically from Bengal with Goa Liberation Committee in Delhi. I was always very thrilled that we were able to accomplish this in the face of odds, that have never been thought of in the outside world. Our stand has been vindicated. Although there have been rumblings here and there of disapproval, I do not think India needs to take any cognisance of these disapprovals. Because, there have been people who have been friendly to us. The U.A.R. has been looking after our affairs there. Ceylon closed her ports to Portugal. There has been world opinion that we have done the right thing, because it was something that needed to be done by India. India has stood up and done what was required and I think she has gained in the prestige of the world. The Prime Minister also is looked up to as one who has held to his principles and has applied them in the right way when it was needed. Non-violence as far as practicable is followed. But where anything more was needed to be done, we have not stood back.

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Coming to repression in Goa, I hope, any nationalists that are still in prison will be soon liberated. Because, I understand that torture in Portuguese prisons is something that is unbelievable and unheard of! It is actually barbaric torture, something that was prevalent in the middle ages, that one never thought of. Even the other day, while we were rejoicing on the Independence Day of India, what was happening to the nationalists in Goa? There was Thomas Diaz being tortured for three days. We do not know how he is, what happened to him, whether he has been liberated. All these cases must be gone into. The spirit of the people of Goa is apparent when we hear what the father of the fisherman who was killed by the Portuguese bullets said. What did the poor father say? He said "do not weep for my son; drive out the enemy". That is the feeling the people of Goa have today. That feeling must be cultivated. All the young men in Goa must be made to feel that they no longer need to roam the earth to become butlers and cooks, and they have a place in the State of India where they are brother citizens and enjoy full rights of the Constitution as the citizens of India.

Those of us who have been in the Second Parliament will always look back with this feeling in our mind that we were here and during our tenure, Goa was liberated. We all feel that this is something that India and all of us are proud of. The Army has to be congratulated. Our Prime Minister is held in greater esteem. All of us fervently hope that this Bill will have the full approval of this House and go through, bringing prosperity and integration and full freedom to the Union Territory of Goa, which will be the pride of India and a jewel in her coronet in the years to come.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when I was listening to the speeches made on this occasion, welcoming this measure, as, indeed, every patriot will do, there was one feeling in my mind which was uppermost that in none of the speeches was any reference made to the memory of those martyrs who fell to Salazar's bullets in August, 1955, in their attempt in liberating Goa. Since the Prime Minister has referred that it was the pressure of public opinion in India that compelled the hands of the Government to take this action, it should be appreciated by this House and by the country at large how this pressure of public opinion was built up. This, the House must know and let us pay a tribute to the memory of the martyrs who fell there on the Independence Day of August, 1955. At that time, the Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti, of which I have the honour to be the Chairman, along with other bodies working for the liberation of Goa, called upon various organisations in this country to send volunteers for satyagraha in Goa. Let it be said to the credit of this country that, on that occasion, no less than 1200 volunteers came forward. It is a matter of deep regret to us at that time, that the then Government of Bombay stopped this army of satyagrahis from entering Goa and liberating it, 65 miles from the Goa territory. The Government prohibited buses and trucks from carrying these volunteers any further. They marched 65 miles on foot and they entered the territory of Goa. Twenty-five Indians were shot dead. Not a little finger was lifted by this Government at that time. Why? Because the Liberation movement was engineered by the opposition forces and it did not have the blessings of the Congress party. I am sorry to have to say this. At that time, the Government had not taken action. It had much greater ground for taking action then. Twenty-five of our nationals were shot dead. This Government did not move its little finger. If pressure of public opinion was built up, let us honour the memory of those who fell.

Just now, I was looking into the Supplementary Demands for sending cut motions. I am not anticipating a debate on it. There is one demand in it for Rs. 1½ crores, Goa, Daman and Diu Administrative expenditure. What do you find? A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for Portuguese detenus who are there. Not a penny for those who feel in August 1955. We are welcoming this Bill. Even as it is a belated measure, it is the right thing to have been done. It should have been done much earlier. Let us forget the past, out of the past, let us not forget the memory of those 25 people who fell dead. They thought the soil of Goa was India's soil. Some of them were buried in Goa. To the memory of those martyrs, I pay this tribute and I expect this House to associate itself with this tribute.

So far as the administrative part of it is concerned, I think that while as a transitional measure, Goa may be kept as a Union Territory, ultimately Goa will have to be incorporated with the State of Maharashtra. Because, it has been my experience, so far as Union Territories are concerned, there are territories which, by reason of the stage of civilisation in which they are, by reason of their culture, or language are fit to remain part of a Union Territory. But, Goa is not one such part. While as a matter of transitional arrangement, we may accept this arrangement, I hope, ultimately, the Government will come with a Bill in the new Parliament and make Goa a part of Maharashtra and Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli as part of Gujarat.

Apart from this, there is one legal aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Law Minister. Examining clause 6 of this Bill, it says:

> "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, extend with such restrictions or modifications as it thinks fit, to Daman and Diu any enactment which is in force in a State at the date of the notification."

There, I submit that I have got an apprehension. I am not raising it as a point of order, but I have got an apprehension that by this omnibus section, Parliament is abdicating its legislative authority *in toto* in favour of Government.

It is true that Parliament can delegate to the Government or to the executive, authority to legislate within certain limits, and those limits are well recogisned, namely that it can give powers to adapt or amend for the purposes of adaptation a law which is already made applicable by Parliament to any other territory, or it may delegate powers for subordinate legislation within the framework of existing parent Acts, or it may give power to legislate for the removal of difficulties arising from application of laws without impairing their substance. These are recognised limits within which the executive can legislate. But to give a blanket power that any Act of this land may, be made applicable with such modification as it thinks fit to a new territory really implies that Parliament is abdicating its legislative function wholesale in favour of the executive. I would like the hon. Law Minister to examine this provision more carefully. My own opinion is that in a matter like this, an omnibus Bill might be brought forward before this House saying that such and such laws shall be made applicable to these territories, and further powers should be given in such Bill to enable the executive to have an Adaptation of Laws Order. In that way alone the thing could be made applicable. Otherwise, there is the danger that the thing might be challenged in a court of law, and it might be felt that Parliament has abdicated its legislative function *in toto* in favour of the executive. I think that this is a point which requires to be considered.

The history of liberation of Goa has been fraught with many tragedies,

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and I have recounted already one of those tragedies. In conclusion I want to make this appeal to Government. Let there be no question from whom this suggestion emanates. But I would appeal that in regard to those martyrs who fell and whose families are completely stranded today, investigation should be carried out, and reasonable compensation should be paid to them by Government. For, let it be recognised by this Government that were it not for the sacrifices of those martyrs, those twenty-five persons, India would not have been electrified, that mass upsurge against Portugal could not have been built, and the pressure of public opinion which the hon. Prime Minister has acknowledged as one of the causes which led to the liberation of Goa could not also have been built up. It is a very small price to pay for the services which these people have rendered. They are not here to claim that, but I am speaking on their behalf because as chairman of the Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti from Bombay I organised the transport of these 1200 satyagrahis, and I feel that in a measure I am responsible.

I do hope that in the numerous problems arising in Goa, Daman and Diu which this Government will have to deal with, they will not forget this sentimental and central problem, so that it may be said that these martyrs have not died in vain and Government have not been so very ungrateful as not to recognise their services to our motherland.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The liberation of Goa will be a model lesson for all those countries in Asia, Africa and even in South America which are struggling for emancipation. I am very happy that India has been able to set this glorious example of liberation within fourteen years of the attainment of its Independence. All the oppressed people in the Portuguese colonies in Africa and elsewhere have been put into good heart by this example, and I pray to God that the liberation of those colonies should be effected as early as possible.

I also think that our Indian Army has added a feather in its cap, on account of the speed and efficiency and bloodlessness with which it executed this operation. It is a feat which, I think, stands unrivalled in the history of the campaigns in this world. I do not think that such a campaign has ever been waged before, and I believe that our great soldiers of India will be remembered for a long time to come for the speedy execution of this very noble work.

I feel that the administration which has been set up there has been doing well on the whole, even though it has had to tackle very difficult problems; problems of transition, problems of a hang-over from the colonial rule, problems of those persons who are conscious of the privileges of new Statehood or new nationhood etc. have been there; all these are difficult problems, and all these problems have combined in Goa, Daman and Diu. But I believe that in spite of what has been said on the floor of this House about repression and all that kind of thing, our administration is doing very well. People should not get frightened if our Governor goes about with some kind of paraphernalia. After all, the Governors all over the world do that, and I do not think that our Governors do that in order to show off. They do that only to impress upon people the majesty of law and order, to impress upon people the fact that there is a stable form of government in that territory. I am sorry that our administrative set-up should have been dealt with on the floor of this House this morning in a way which I would not call charitable. I think that those persons deserve better at our hands, because they have had to deal with exceptional problems, in an exceptional situation, and in a territory which has been very much a part of us, but which has been very far away from us all along. I wish that our administration had not been dealt with in that kind of way.

I feel that this is only an interim measure, and, therefore, I do not think there is anything wrong in conferring upon Goa, Daman and Diu the status of a Union Territory. We have other Union Territories in our country. Delhi is a Union Territory. Himachal Pradesh is a Union Territory, and so are Manipur and Tripura. I believe that if the status of a Union Territory is good enough for Delhi and for these other places, it is good enough for this territory also; I do not see any reason why it should not be suitable for Goa, Daman and Diu as well.

I think that Goa, Daman and Diu should have all the democratic apparatus, and all the democratic paraphernalia which Delhi has. They should have panchayati raj, and I hope that when things have settled down, there will be panchayati raj in action in Goa, Daman and Diu. At the same time, I think that when things have taken a normal turn there, there will be all kinds of economic development which we have in the other Union Territories. For instance, we have community projects, and community development blocks etc. in the other Union Territories, and I am sure that Goa, Daman and Diu also will have them. Therefore, I believe that as an interim measure, the status of a Union Territory is going to do a lot of good to Goa, Daman and Diu. They are going to be nursed into a mature kind of democracy on account of this kind of administrative set-up for some time.

I do not think that anybody should raise the cry of merging Goa, Daman and Diu in this State or that State. I believe that that is not a right thing to do. Goa, Daman and Diu should stay as they are; they should have their separate individuality, and they should be allowed to develop along their own lines. To say that Goa should go to Maharashtra and Daman and Diu should go to Gujarat and this and that is, I think, not proper. It is something premature. I think it is up to the people to settle whatever they want. For the time being, as the Prime Minister has said, Goa, Daman and Diu should be left to develop along their own lines, and no name, should cast its covetous eyes on Goa, Daman and Diu. They should continue as they are and should develop along the natural, normal lines.

I think on account of history, geography, alien rule and the oppression they have suffered, the people of Goa, Daman and Diu have come to have some kind of a grievance complex. There is no doubt about it. In spite of the fact that we have been free all these years, we too have a grievance complex. But I would request hon. Members of the House not to emphasise the grievance complex. I think we should send a word of good cheer to the people of Goa, Daman and Diu. We should extend to them our hand of friendship. We should send them our greetings. We should tell them that they are one of us, and that whatever their temporary troubles may be, they will be over in a short time.

I think one of the most unfortunate suggestions that was made was that there should be a commission of inquiry appointed to go into the grievances. I think it is something absolutely premature. Much time has not passed when we could take stock of the situation. We are still living in a transitional stage and I do not see any reason why we should try to bring up such issues into prominence. All those things which we are doing in other Union Territories to improve their economic position should be done there also. More than that, in order that Goa, Daman and Diu should have a consciousness of their real personality, they should have a university of their own. I believe nothing gives people a greater idea of their individuality than a university. Since the education of the people in Goa, Daman and Diu has been left to the Portuguese for a long time and since they have had to go to Pakistan sometimes and this university

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or that, I believe that the first benevolent act, the first constructive act, which our Government should do is to give Goa, Daman and Diu a university. In that university, they can have as medium of instruction, Marathi or whatever it may be. But they must have a university of their own.

So far as nominations to the Lok Sabha are concerned, I welcome them. I think the time will come when the Members from that area will be elected as they are elected now in Delhi. But it will take a little time. I will be very happy if they come to the Lok Sabha and are able to voice here the aspirations of the people. This move on the part of Government is a move in the right direction, and I am sure it is going to give the people a lot of encouragement, and a lot of faith in our good intentions.

There is one more point. The hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs was quite right when she said that Goa, Daman and Diu represented the worst kind of a colonial economy. The essence of this kind of economy is that the rich get richer and the poor become poorer, and the whole economic power passes into the hands of a few and the masses starve, going without food and all the good things of life. From that point of view, Goa, Daman and Diu is an example of a colonial economy of a country which did not have any noble intentions towards the people under it. How do we overcome that? That is the biggest problem that faces us. We can remove the disparities in income prevailing there and the other things that are to be found there by having recourse to nationalisation of the rich ore mines. Unless we do that, I think the economy of Goa, Daman and Diu, which has always been stagnant, will remain more stagnant. I believe that this aspect of the socialist pattern of society so far as the means of production are concerned should come into operation there at once, so that the people are not ground down under the heel of those monopolies any more. That is a reform very badly needed.

There is another thing. As we have given impetus to the culture in Himachal Pradesh, as we have preserved the Himachal songs, dances and other things, as we have given impetus to the preservation of culture in Manipur and Tripura, similarly we should give impetus to the preservation and development of culture in Goa. It is very wrong to describe the Goan people as waiters and butlers, as people who have come to India to serve in hotels. I think it is a travesty of facts. I do not believe that the Goan people should be described in that way. The Goan people are as good as we are, perhaps better than we are in some ways. I do not think the Goans are a nation of butlers and waiters. They are a nation of martyres, a nation of patriots....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Nobody has said that they are butlers and waiters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the Goan people should be given their cultural autonomy in the sense that all the various manifestations of their culture should be represented. I will be very happy if next time we have at the Republic Day celebrations some exhibition of that kind from that part of the country. We should have also at the inter-university youth festival some kind of exhibition of their culture.

I believe there is no spirit of humiliation and frustration to be found in Goa at this time. If andbody has made a reference to that, I think he has done so without knowing the facts. He must have based his remarks on some of the memorandum which have arrived; some of them are good, some bad; there are all kinds of memoranda and we are not justified in basing our observations on those which have arrived or on articles which we read in the papers. I believe there is no

spirit of humiliation and frustration in Goa, Daman and Diu at this time; on the other land, there is a spirit of rejoicing, a spirit of happiness. They have come back to the place they belong; they have become part of the country which is theirs. They have become a part of the brotherhood of Indian brothers and sisters. I think there is a lot of goodwill and a lot of happiness in Goa at this time, and I am sure this interium measure this Bill which we are passing today, will give them greater hope, faith and encouragement. I will not be surprised if in five or ten years Goa becomes one of the most cherished parts of India and shows the way to India in certain matters, if it shows the way to India in some aspects of life.

I am sure this Bill is going to be a Bill of historic importance. It will give the people of Goa, Daman and Diu a great deal of encouragement to fulfil their destiny as citizens of free India and also as people who have developed their own culture and their own way of life. I am sure all this will happen as a result of this Bill.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का दिन हमारे देश के इतिहास में काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है । इस अवसर पर मैं उन तमाम शहीदों के प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने गोआ के स्वाधीनता-संग्राम में अपनी जानें गंवाई । साथ ही हम उन लोगों के भी आभारी ह, जिन्होंने गोआ की आजादी के लिये काफ़ी कष्ट सहे हैं ।

मैं चाहता था कि इस विषय में कोई पूरा और भरपूर कानून इस सदन के सामने लाया जाता, जिससे उन तमाम शंकाओं का समाधान हो जाता, जो कि कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा उठाई गई हैं । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया, जिसका मुझे अफ़सोस है । लेकिन फिर भी यह बात सही है कि गोआ की आजादी के लिए जो कार्यवाही सरकार की तरफ से अभी हाल ही में की गई है, वह बहुत पहले की जा सकती थी । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की तरफ़ से काफ़ी देर की गई है । बहरहाल, देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि वहां पर जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर साहब मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे, उनका परामर्श और सुझाव देने के लिये जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की जाये । लाजिमी तौर पर वहां इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पंचायत या चुनी हुई कमेटी होनी चाहिए, वर्ना जिस किस्म के अधिकार और पावर्ज़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को दिये गये हैं, उनके कारण बहुत ज्यादा अन्याय होने की संभावना है । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि गोआ-निवासियों की कोई चुनी हुई कमेटी हो, जो कि एडमिनिट्रेटर को वहां की समस्याओं के बारे में राय दे सके, ताकि गोआ की जनता का सही मायनों में प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके और उसके हितों की रक्षा की जा सके ।

लोक सभा के सदस्यों के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में विधान नहीं है कि आया वे नामिनेट किये जायेंगे, या चुने जायेंगे । जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, उनका चुनाव होना जरूरी है, ताकि वे सही मायनों में वहां की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकें । इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि इस बिल में इस तरह का सुधार किया जाये कि चुनाव के द्वारा वहां से सदस्य लोक सभा में आयें ।

यूं तो, तमाम शहीदों के प्रति, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया है, इस सरकार का रवैया बहुत ही अजीब किस्म का रहा है और इस सदन में उसकी कई दफा आलोचना की गई है । यह केवल गोआ का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, देश भर में आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लेने वालों के प्रति सरकार का रुख टालने का रहा है । उन लोगों के लिए

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सरकार की तरफ से कोई खास काम नहीं किया गया है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है, जो लोग गोआ की आजादी की लड़ाई में मारे गये हैं, या जिनको आर्थिक क्षति उठानी पड़ी है, उनके बारे में एक एन्क्वायरी, जांच कराई जाये और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो उन परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता सरकार की तरफ से प्रदान की जाये। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने फरमाया है, वहां के लिए जो ग्रांट्स मंजूर की जा रही है, उनमें इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है कि गोआ के पृथक अस्तित्व को समाप्त करके उसको महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में मिला देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। अगर गोआ की जनता यह चाहती हो, तब तो ऐसा संभव हो सकता है, लेकिन यह बात सही है, जिसको हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिए, कि हमारा देश विभिन्न संस्कृतियां, भाषायें और सभ्यतायें रखने वाला मुल्क है। इस लिए देश के किसी भाग को किसी अन्य भाग के साथ इस प्रकार मिलाया नहीं जा सकता, जिससे उस की संस्कृति, भाषा और दूसरी बातों पर असर पड़े। लेकिन इसकी कोई सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर इस तरह छोटे-छोटे हिस्से मुल्क के बनते जायेंगे, तो वह देश के हित में अच्छा नहीं होगा। इस विषय में वहां के आवाम पर, वहां की जनता पर निर्भर करना चाहिए। अगर वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उनके क्षेत्र को किसी दूसरे प्रान्त में मिला दिया जाये, तो अच्छा है, वर्ना फिलहाल उनको इस बात का मौका देना चाहिए कि वे अलग रह कर ही अपनी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और जुबान की तरक्की कर सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें।

अन्त में धन्यवाद के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार जल्दी वहां के लिए कोई पूर्ण बिल लायेगी, जिसमें इन सब बातों की व्यवस्था होगी।

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest to the unanimous support which has been given to the main principles underlying this Bill. Suggestions are welcome, and no doubt suggestions come from different directions and on many points there is hardly any meeting ground. But one thing has hurt me, and that is the oblique reference made, rather casually, to officers both of the civilian cadre and of the armed forces, to whom not only the people of Goa but the whole country owes the great liberation which has just come. I have no other duty in this connection than to renew the tributes which have come from all sections of the people to these officers who have not only behaved with wonderful restraint and courage, but have discharged their duties faithfully, without fear, without favour, and in the most difficult circumstances. There is no doubt that there are possible lapses occasionally as there are here, as there are anywhere else. Government officers, whether they are of the higher grades or lower grades, like all sections of the people are subject to the same virtues and infirmities, and so far as the infirmities are concerned, they show their ugly faces occasionally, but that has nothing to do with the great work which has been done by these people, and I am sure it would have been better if some other occasion had been utilised for ventilating the alleged grievances, if any, and after ascertaining the proper facts. These random charges, as the Prime Minister said, have been found to be by and large without any foundation, and even with regard to those which have possibly, *prima facie*, been proved, the Prime Minister has already said that they have been remarkably few. I therefore propose not to deal with those allegations at all, and I may also ignore them on the ground that they are hardly relevant for the purpose of the present Bill, unless they are

sought to be utilised, though it has not been done, for the purpose of opposing the clause which gives immunity from civil or criminal action to officers who have done their duty in good faith.

Prof. Mukerjee said that he could not accord to this Bill the whole-hearted support which he had given to the earlier Bill, namely the Constitution Amendment Bill, and he referred to the absence of any indication of the application of the democratic processes of Government to the Goan people. I do not suppose that any responsible man, either here or outside, thinks that a territory which has just been incorporated within our country should be given a form of Government about which we have hardly thought anything. Government is not just like a few apples that have to be picked from the tree and distributed. Government is a serious affair. And, what is proposed is to provide for the arrangements that are necessary for which an Ordinance was passed. I am really surprised that it has been suggested seriously that this Government intends to deny democratic government to the people of Goa, simply because there is no reference to it here. How can there be a reference to it in this Bill?

Even with regard to the other Union territories, the House is aware that a committee has been set up with myself as the Chairman to report to Government as to the future administrative set-up of these territories, even with regard to those areas which enjoy a large measure of autonomy in the shape of territorial councils.

Shri Mukerjee himself says that he is not in favour of extending the same type of autonomy to Goa, Daman and Diu. If that is so, then, it certainly requires cool, calculated and mature consideration as to the future administrative set-up, particularly with regard to Goa, Daman and Diu which have been enjoying a different type of legal and other set-up because they were under alien government which had no connection with any democratic form of government. I, therefore, really do not understand what Shri Mukerjee thought we should have done now. An Ordinance was passed immediately after the incorporation of Goa and that Ordinance has to be made into law; and we have brought forward this piece of legislation to incorporate the same provisions as there were in the Ordinance itself.

I have no doubt that with regard to the future administrative set-up of Goa, Daman and Diu, as the Prime Minister himself has indicated, we shall, consistent with the continuance of the separate character of Goa, Daman and Diu, do everything possible to see that these parts of India, like the rest, enjoy all the freedoms to which every man and woman in this country is the rightful inheritor.

Then, Shri Mukerjee talked of certain individual grievances. I have no doubt that if those individual grievances are brought to the notice of Government, due attention would be paid to them and the grievances, if proved, would be remedied, including this question of non-payment of wages in the Naval Shipyard at Goa.

He said that the Goan people themselves should decide where they should go, whether to Maharashtra or some other area or whether they should remain separately. That itself proves the futility of his earlier charge that there is no indication in the present Bill about the future democratic set-up of Goa. That itself shows what steps are necessary before we bring forward any permanent measure setting up the future administrative structure of these areas.

Shri Nath Pai asked what sort of representation these areas would have under section 3 where we amend section 4 of the Representation of the People Act. If he had read that section of the Representation of the People Act he would have found that what is proposed is to give two seats to Gao, Daman and Diu to be filled by nomi-

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nation. That is the section; it is quite clear-as we did in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It is necessary because we want to associate these people immediately with this House so that they need not remain outside the House before we decide upon the type of administrative set-up which these areas will have. I said the same thing with regard to Dadra and Nagar Haveli when we had the relevant measure passed in this House. Our whole purpose is to give them this representation in the House of the People here before a permanent structure is devised. Is it suggested that they will be without any representation until we devise the type of administration that these areas will have? I am sure nobody suggests that.

Then he said that it was an insult to the Military Administrator that the is advised by a retired Police Officer. I was surprised when I heard this. I am sure that he does not know the officer. He is an officer of the Indian Police Service who has been picked up and selected for his past record. He has been doing an excellent job during the period he had been appointed as Adviser to the Military Administrator. I do not know what the insult is. The Administrator is being advised by a very senior Police Officer as the Governor of Kerala was advised by a senior Civil Servant when the administration was taken over by the President. Frankly, I do not understand how such rude remarks, if I may say so with due respect, can be passed with regard to officers mostly unknown to those who make these remarks about them.

It is suggested that there is nothing to prevent the old nationalist leaders from being associated with the administration of Goa. Not only will they be not prevented but they will, no doubt, be fully allowed to be associated. Not only they; but every man and woman in Goa, the common man there would be associated with the administration of his own areas. It is, after all, inherent in our Constitution that people here, unlike in other countries, are governed by consent, and they are not governed by force. We are not going to allow any form of government to prevail anywhere in this country which smacks of dictatorship. I think it is unnecessary to repeat it and it is a matter of sacred trust for us that everywhere in India the fullest freedoms that our Constitution guarantees have to be established.

Shri Nath Pai says that the people of Goa are suffering from the feeling that they are being governed. I have no doubt that they are not. Shri Nath Pai has not ascertained the facts. The people who have just emerged from the worst form of colonial tyranny that history has seen and who are now being administered under a civilised system of law by administrators who believe in the enjoyment of these benefits would be feeling that they are being governed is a proposition which I am not prepared to accept unless that is proved to my satisfaction. I do not know what is meant by saying that they have a feeling that they are being governed, unless what is meant to be conveyed is that they are being governed badly.

After all, all of us are being governed by the laws of the country, by the government that we have set up ourselves. But what is the objection in that? All of us, including the hon. Members here, are governed. But there is no objection to that unless the government is bad. We are not advocating that every government is bad. If there are particular grievances of mal-administration from which the present administration suffers, I have no doubt, Government would be too glad to hear them and remedy them, if at all; if they are of a serious nature, those who are responsible will, no doubt, be punished. But, that is a different proposition altogether.

Soon after this great act of liberation, it is most unfortunate that such references are made that could be utilised by people who are not very friendly to us, particularly with regard to this matter. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members—it is not only for this case but for future occasions also—that when such references are made, we may exercise a bit of self-restraint so that those who are not very friendly to us in this matter may not reap an advantage from our own arguments advanced here. Then he said that big smugglers and blackmarketeers have been given all the privileges. I do not understand this. This really sounds like the hackneyed allegations which are made from time to time. After all, if there are any smugglers they will be dealt with by the law. If there are any blackmarketeers doing work illegally, they will be dealt with by the law. I do not see how anyone can be given any advantage and in what manner.

These, I think, dispose of most of the matters, excepting one observation that fell from Shri Naushir Bharucha. He said that we have not remembered the martyrs who fell for the cause of Goa's liberation. I hope we will never forget them. I do not know what made him think that we have forgotten them. I do not think anybody has ever suggested anything like that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I mentioned compensation.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member possibly has not even cared to ascertain what has happened. Compensations are not paid all of a sudden. I have no doubt that those who have suffered will make their losses or make their claims known and then, it is not all who claim compensation. I have no doubt that Government will deal with such applications and it is a duty which we owe to the country. It is not merely a question of compensation, because many have not claimed any. Take, for instance, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, a Member of Parliament, who has spent so many years in Portuguese prisons. He never thought of claiming any compensation. There are many like him, but, at the same time, those whose families are possibly suffering terribly because of the loss of the only earning members who have fallen in the cause of Goa's freedom, will never be forgotten by the country. I shall be glad if any such case is brought to our notice, if it is known either to the hon. Member or to anybody else. We will follow it. If there has been any such case, I have no doubt that it will be looked into. I have no doubt that the Home Ministry itself, which is in charge of finding out all the political sufferers in the country, will look after them. The hon. Member should not forget that we have just gone into Goa. There may be many cases inside Goa. But about those outside, I have no doubt that many have already been looked after. But if there are any cases which have not been looked into, I have no doubt that the Government will be only too glad to deal with them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May we take it as an assurance of generosity?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not a matter of generosity. It is a matter of duty, I should imagine, for any Government to do that. We owe it to this country; we should look after those who have fallen in the cause of the country's freedom including the freedom of Goa. This is not a question of generosity. I do not consider it a question of generosity. It is a question of duty.

Shri Naushir Bharucha has spoken of the continuance of the laws and the extension of the existing laws to Goa. Extension is a provision which is very common and it does not offend against the principle of delegation. If we give power to the Government to extend existing laws, that means that the existing laws are those which have already been passed. It is a question of extending the laws to the

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rest. We frequently pass laws which are extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are extended with such variation and modifications as are necessary.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have done it in the past. When we extend the laws to areas which have a different administrative set-up, we extend the laws with such modifications as are necessary. In the case of PEPSU we have done it in the past and also in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli we did it, because it is necessary to make the modifications which cannot be thought of here in Parliament itself. For instance, officers may be different; many things may be different, and the laws may have to be applied there with such modifications as are suited to the structure there. We gave that power in the case of the inegration of the PEPSU State and also in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and so on. The same provisions were there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You might have done it, but it is a matter for the consideration of the Law Minister, because it is really a question of giving power of making laws.

Shri A. K. Sen: We did it then after great consideration, because we cannot extend the laws in these cases at once. For instance, there is a magistrate. He may be an honorary magistrate in Goa itself, and power is given to the officers. We have adopted these powers in regard to the officers functioning there. We have to give these powers when we have to extend the existing Acts to areas where the administrative structure and the other authorities are different. We find that we did it in the case of other areas.

This is all that I have to say. I again submit that we should pass this motion without any division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now proceed to clause-by-clause consideration. There was notice of an amendment by Shri Bal Raj Madhok. He is absent. Probably he does not want to pursue it. There are no other amendments. I shall put all the clauses together.

The question is:

> "Clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is—

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I want to make one observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken.

Shri Nath Pai: Only one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to make only one observation. I had left that point earlier because of the lack of time. The point is this. How long do the Government intend to keep in force the system of issuing permits for Indians to enter Goa? We knew it was enforced with the intention to protect Goans from such elements from India who may enter Goa and try to exploit the peculiar conditions. But it is humiliating for those who fought for Goa to have to apply for permits. Take, for example, Shri Goray, an MP, who had been to Goa and who was given ten years' sentence. It is strange that he should require a permit to go to Goa, which was of course needed under Portuguese rule. It is an extraordinary thing. We want an assurance that this permit system will be abolished at the earliest opportunity.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have no doubt that this is a highly inconvenient matter, especially when Goa becomes a part of our territory. It is very difficult to fix a date. Let us not forget that many things have to be done to make this really complete. Then, for reasons of security itself, it may be necessary to continue this system for sometime. But I have no doubt that it will be discontinued at the earliest possible opportunity.

Shri Nath Pai: Are you aware that this system lends itself to gross abuses? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is an inconvenient thing.

Shri Nath Pai: I am not saying about anything here, but generally.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes; there are other questions. But about abuses, certainly, the hon. Member will be good enough to refer the Government to such cases as may come to his notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will stand adjourned and meet again at 5 o'clock when we shall hear the speech of the Finance Minister.

15.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till seventeen hours.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at seventeen hours.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

GENERAL BUDGET, 1962-63.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I rise to present the budget of the Central Government for the year 1962-63. The main purpose of this budget is to place before Parliament an account of the finances of the Central Government for the current year and to obtain from the House a vote on account to meet the expenditure of the Government until the new Parliament considers the budget again.

2. The major developments in the Indian economy during the current year have been outlined in the Economic Survey which is being circulated separately. I shall, therefore, refer only brief to economic conditions in the past twelve months before going on to give an account of the Revised Estimates for 1961-62 and the Budget Estimates for 1962-63.

3. The year under review has been the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that despite the step-up in Plan outlays, which this House approved when the budget for the year was presented, and despite the continuing upward trend in private investment, a measure of stability has been restored to the general price level. The more or less steady increase in the general level of prices during the Second Five-Year Plan was a matter of major concern to the

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Government as well as to this House. This upward trend has been arrested during the current year and the general index of whole-sale prices in recent weeks has been lower than a year ago. Since August 1961, the All India working class consumer price index has remained stable.

4. The abatement of the pressure on prices is essentially a reflection of the improvement in production. During 1960-61, agricultural production had increased by 8.1 per cent, an all time record. During the first ten months of 1961, industrial production has shown an increase of about 7.6 per cent over the corresponding period in the preceding year. A notable feature of the year was the growth of output in some of the new mechanical and electrical engineering industries. Steel production went up from 2.2 million tons in 1960 to about 2.9 million tons in 1961. Significant increases were also recorded in the production of sugar, coal, cement, export products like tea and coffee, and in the field of chemical industries, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and fertilisers.

5. While improvements in supplies have undoubtedly been of major importance in bringing about a better balance between supply and demand in the economy, the part played by fiscal and monetary policy should not be overlooked. The substantial volume of additional taxation which the House allowed me to introduce in the last budget has contributed significantly to the enlargement of resources for development and keeping inflationary pressures in check. The Reserve Bank, for its part, has continued to pursue a policy of general restraint, with due regard to the genuine needs of investment in productive enter-prises.

6. Turning from internal to external resources, the picture which I have to present is far less satisfactory. We had begun the Second Plan with our sterling reserves amounting to Rs. 746 crores. They were drawn down at a rapid rate throughout the Second Five-Year Plan and we started the Third Five-Year Plan with only Rs. 136 crores of sterling balances. Despite every effort to increase exports, to restrict inessential imports and to obtain external assistance to cover the balance of our indispensable import requirements to sustain and develop our economy, our sterling balances declined to Rs. 98 crores at the end of July 1961. One reason for this was that negotiations for aid for our Third Five-Year Plan could not be finalised before the Plan started. To tide over the situation and to cover the time-lag in the availability of external aid for our Plan, we had to draw upon our second line of reserves with the International Monetary Fund to the extent of $250 million or roughly Rs. 119 crores, last August. Part of this drawing was offset by repayments in respect of an earlier drawing from the Fund during the Second Five-Year Plan and on balance, a sum of Rs. 58.3 crores became available from the Fund for augmenting our reserves during the current year. Even so, we are likely to end the current financial year with our sterling balances lower than at the beginning of the year.

7. Our export earnings have shown a distinct improvement during the current year. On present expectations, they would amount to something like Rs. 665 crores during 1961-62—an improvement of 5 per cent over the level in the last year of the Second Plan. An even greater intensification of our export effort, is however, essential if we are to achieve the Plan target of total export earnings of the order of Rs. 850 crores by 1965-66.

8. Our imports during the current year have been running somewhat lower than in the last year of the Second Plan. The fact that despite a decrease in imports and an increase

in exports our balance of payments has not improved, is due largely to a deterioration of what is known as invisibles—repayment of loans and interest, travel and miscellaneous remittances of all kinds. We shall have, in the coming months, to pay special attention to our receipts and payments on account of invisibles. One of the things on which we are laying, and must continue to lay, the greatest emphasis is that we cannot afford to use short-term credits or credits which carry a high rate of interest.

9. I am happy to say that there is now greater appreciation abroad of the importance of giving aid to developing countries on specially favourable terms which will not put an unbearable burden on the economy in the years to come. Mr. Black, President of the World Bank, has been urging this policy upon all aid-giving countries and the International Development Association, which is affiliated to the World Bank, has already started making sizable loans to us which will be virtually free of interest and repayable over 50 years. The bulk of the developmental assistance from the United States in recent years was repayable in Indian currency. Loans from the new U.S. Aid Agency would be repayable in dollars; but the repayments would be spread over a very long period and, as in the case of the International Development Association, these loans are virtually interest-free. The Soviet Union and several other countries from Eastern Europe have been making loans to us at a low rate of interest; and at the same time increasing their purchases of Indian goods to enable us to repay these loans. Canada, as the House knows, has been giving us substantial aid in the form of grants. Federal Republic of Germany has lowered interest charges and lengthened repayment schedules significantly in recent loan agreements. The United Kingdom while raising the level of aid, has further lengthened the period of her credits. Japan has also moved in the same direction.

10. Another favourable trend in the sphere of international aid is the growing recognition of the fact that general support to a country's belance of payments is at least as important as the provision of resources for setting up individual identifiable projects. The true measure of economic progress and development is not the number of major industrial projects that are set up in the country, but the general increase in levels of consumption and production, of income and saving. Increase in industrial capacity is but one of the things through which this can come about. Increased production from existing industrial units is no less important. In a primarily agricultural economy like, ours, an improvement in farm production through irrigation, through fertilisers, through better transport and communications, has a much bigger contribution to make to our development than an increase in the number of industrial projects.

11. The requirements of external assistance for the Third Plan, exclusive of imports of agricultural products financed under Public Law 480 of the United States, have been estimated at Rs. 2,600 crores. When we started the Third Plan, we had in hand assistance of the order of Rs. 700 crores either by way of carry-over from the Second Plan, or by way of commitments for projects to be taken up during the Third Plan. Subsequently, the consortium meetings arranged by the World Bank in May-June 1961 led to the provisional commitment of an additional amount of Rs. 1,100 crores. I am happy to note that the membership of the consortium is on the increase, France having already committed assistance to us through the consortium. Outside the consortium, we have received assistance from Italy for oil development. It has to be remembered that just as there was a carry-forward of commitments and aid from the Second Plan to the Third Plan, there is bound to be a similar and perhaps larger throw-farward from the Third Plan to the Fourth Plan. This fact has to be borne in mind in negotiating

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further aid during the rest of the Third Plan period.

12. In allocating the aid available, we have naturally given priority to the key sectors of our economy. Thus, it has been possible to cover the bulk of the requirements of power projects in the Third Five-Year Plan. The expansion of the three Steel Plants in the public sector has the promise of necessary aid from the countries with whose co-operation they were originally set up. For oil exploration, production and refining, all but a small portion of the Plan requirements have been provided for. In other important sectors, such as railways, ports and shipping, the coal and manufacturing industries generally, the coverage is about one half. The House would no doubt want me to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the International Agencies, as well as to the individual countries who have so generously extended their assistance to us in our great endeavour.

13. While we are receiving aid from so many countries, we are not unmindful of the importance of making our own contribution, however humble, in this field and have been ready to help, whenever and wherever possible, other developing countries of the world. As a participant in the Colombo Plan, India, amongst the countries in the areas of South and South-East Asia, is the biggest donr of technical assistance. We have also assisted in the preparation of the Mekony River Project in Cambodia and in giving technical assistance under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

14. Turning once again from external to internal matters, I should like to refer to the Report of the Third Finance Commission which has already been placed before both Houses of Parliament. We are accepting all the recommendations of the Commission for the sharing of Central taxes and payments of grant-in-aid except the one relating to statutory grants-in-aid being made to cover a part of the revenue component of State Plans. The reasons why we have not been able to accept the recommendations regarding the payment of a part of the plan grants as statutory grants-in-aid have been set out in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Report. I would merely like to reiterate that this decision does not in any way affect the totality of Central assistance towards the State plans which will continue to be made available on the basis of annual reviews of the overall financial position and other relevant factors.

15. The acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendations involves an additional payment of Rs. 35 crores to the States next year and with the raising of the States' share of income-tax and the considerable increase in the number of shareable excises, the gain to the States in future years would be very much more. The crux of the matter, however, is not how resources are shared, but how they are mobilised in the aggregate; and in this great task of providing the financial resources necessary for our Plan, the States have as important a role to play as the Central Government.

16. I would now give an account of the Revised Estimates for 1961-62 and the Budget Estimates for 1962-63.

17. The budget this year estimated the revenue receipts at Rs. 1,017.95 crores and expenditure met from revenue at Rs. 1,023.52 crores. On current trends, the revenue receipts are likely to go up to Rs. 1,079.11 crores and the expenditure to Rs. 1,045.15 crores, with the result that the budgeted deficit of Rs. 5.57 crores will be converted into a revenue surplus of Rs. 33.96 crores.

18. The improvement in revenue receipts is mainly due to better collections under Customs, Union Excise Duties and Corporation Tax and Income-tax. Larger imports of machinery and mineral oils and imposition of countervailing duties on the latter account for an increase of

Rs. 9.96 crores under Customs. Union Excises are expected to be more by Rs. 38.32 crores, folloing the general improvement in production and clearances, increase in the duty on mineral oils and better realisations from new excises. With the rapid growth of business and industry the revenue from Income-tax including Corporation Tax is likely to go up by Rs. 28 crores. These improvements, however, will be partly counter-balanced by the increase of Rs. 13.45 crores in the States' share of Income-tax and Estate Duty.

19. Civil expenditure this year is now estimated at Rs. 743.22 crores against the original budget of Rs. 740.6 crores and Defence expenditure at Rs. 301.93 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 282.92 crores.

20. The increase of Rs. 2.62 crores in Civil expenditure is the net effect of variations over a number of heads. Debt services are estimated to cost Rs. 4.2 crores more due chiefly to lower recoveries from the States and Railways. Subsidies on sugar exports and movement of coal by sea account for an increase of Rs 8.25 crores. States' share of Excise Duty will go up by Rs. 4.6 crores and the transfer of the grant under P.L. 480 Funds to the Special Development Fund will exceed the original estimate by Rs. 3 crores. These increases in expenditure will, however, be partly counter-balanced by a number of savings, of which the major items are Rs. 12.06 crores under the group head "Social and Developmental Services", and Rs. 6.1 crores in the grant to the States in lieu of their share of Income-tax. The requirements of Defence Services are now expected to exceed the original budget by Rs. 19.01 crores due mainly to increase in the provision for stores, equipment, transportation and other charges.

21. Before dealing with the estimates for the coming year, I would like to draw attention to certain changes in accounts which will come into effect next year. Honourable Members will recall that, in my speech last year, I had referred to the decision taken in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General to revise the accounting structure and to phase the changes over a period of two years. The changes, which are to be introduced next year, are set out in detail in the Explanatory Memorandum. I shall refer only to two main items. Recoveries of interest from State Governments and Commercial Departments have hitherto been adjusted in the accounts in reduction of interest charges. As this arrangement does not reflect the interest of the Government correctly, thes of the Government correctly, these recoveries will, from next year, be shown as interest receipts. Secondly, the working expenses of Commercial Departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, which are at present booked in the accounts in reduction of receipts, will be shown as expenditure in the future.

22. For the next year, on the basis of existing levels of taxation, the revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,305.87 crores and expenditure at Rs. 1,369.33 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 63 46 crores.

23. As compared with the current year's Revised, the revenue estimates next year show an incerase of Rs. 226.76 crores. Of this, Rs. 149.57 crores are attributable to the change in classification of interest recoveries from States and Commercial Departments, which, as explained earlier, are being treated as interest receipts next year. The rest of the increase is spread over a number of heads. Union Excise Duties are expected to show an improvement of Rs. 21.33 crores. Taxes on Income, including Corporation Tax, would go up by Rs. 14 crores, but the States' share of Income-tax and Estate Duty will be less by Rs. 3.57 crores due mainly to absence of arrear payments provided for in the current year. The grant from P.L. 480 Funds would exceed the current year's level by Rs. 27 crores. Other interest receipts are

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likely to go up by Rs. 6:36 crores. The receipts from Goa, Daman and Diu for the full year are expected to amount to Rs. 5:01 crores.

24. Of the expenditure of Rs. 1,369.33 crores next year, Rs. 1,028.66 crores will be under Civil heads and Rs. 340.67 crores for Defence Services.

25. Excluding Rs. 151.13 crores on account of changes in accounting classificant of interest recoveries and working expenses of Commercial Departments, the Civil expenditure next year shows an increase of Rs. 134.31 crores which is distributed over a large number of heads. The growing volume of public debt, both internal and external, accounts for an increase of Rs. 12.23 crores under debt services. The provision for the various social and developmental services in the second year of the Plan would be more by Rs. 14.74 crores. Transfer of P.L. 480 grant to the Special Development Fund will exceed the current year's Revised by Rs. 27 crores. Following the acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendations, the States' share of Union Excise Duties would be higher by Rs. 33.43 crores. Provision of Rs. 5.28 crores has been made for the requirements of the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and of Rs. 7.5 crores for payment to the Reserve Bank for the withdrawal of Escudo currency in these territories. Grants to States show a net increase of Rs. 13.79 crores. The rest of the increase is spread over a number of heads for which detailed explanations have been given in the Explanatory Memorandum.

26. The net expenditure on Defence Services in the coming year will be Rs. 38.74 crores more than in the current year. The increase occurs mainly under Army and Air Force estimates and reflects the cost of the measures taken to strengthen the Armed Forces. I am sure the House will support these measures which are intended to safeguard the territorial integrity and security of the country.

27. The current year's budget provided for a total capital outlay of Rs. 454 crores excluding the adjustment for the transfer of capital assistance from the United States to the Special Development Fund which is technically treated as Capital expenditure. The corresponding capital outlay is now estimated at Rs. 427 crores showing a saving of Rs. 27 crores. This is the net result of several variations. Food purchases would cost Rs. 18 crores less mainly due to the slowing down of imports under P. L. 480. Of the other important savings, mention may be made of Rs. 6 crores under Defence Capital Outlay, Rs. 9 crores by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Rs. 6 crores by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Rs. 6 crores under Delhi Capital Outlay, Rs. 4 crores each by the National Coal Development Corporation and the Shipping Corporation. But these shortfalls will be partly counterbalanced by the increase of Rs. 10 crores on account of Railway Capital requirements, Rs. 7 crores for Hindustan Steel, Rs. 6 crores for Indian Refineries and Rs. 4 crores for Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

28. The corresponding provision for Capital Outlay next year is Rs. 588 crores representing an increase of Rs. 161 crores over the current year's Revised. The increase is chiefly attributable to the stepping up of Plan Outlays in the second year of the Plan. Provision has been included for additional Capital requirements of Rs. 60 crores for Hindustan Steel and Rs. 197 crores for Railways representing an increase of Rs. 53 crores and Rs. 27 crores respectively over the current year's provision. Purchase of foodgrains would cost Rs. 16 crores more whereas Border Road requirements would exceed the current year's estimate by Rs. 12 crores. Of the rest of the increases, I would

only mention Rs. 14 crores for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Rs. 7 crores for National Highways, Rs. 6 crores each for Heavy Engineering Corporation and Farakka Barrage Project, Rs. 6 crores for Defence Capital Outlay and Rs. 4 crores for Atomic Energy Research.

29. In addition to the provision for direct Capital Outlay, the estimates include Rs. 469 crores this year and Rs. 453 crores next year for loans to the States against the original provision of Rs. 409 crores. The grant of *ad hoc* loans amounting to Rs. 30 crores to four States to clear their over-drafts with the Reserve Bank at the end of the Second Plan and larger ways and means advances to cover the temporary lag in the resources of the State Governments explain the larger requirements in the current year. The loans to other parties are now estimated at Rs. 152 crores this year and Rs. 147 crores next year as compared with the original budget of Rs. 171 crores.

30. The next year's estimates include a total provision of Rs. 1,107 crores for implementing the Plan, comprising Rs. 192 crores on revenue account and Rs. 915 crores as Capital Outlay including loans. In addition, Railways are expected to provide Rs. 26 crores and Hindustan Steel, Rs. 30 crores, from their own resources. The estimates include Rs. 405 crores as assistance to the States, of which Rs. 96 crores would be in the revenue budget and Rs. 309 crores in the Capital budget. With the resources of Rs. 283 crores, which the States are expected to raise on their part, the total outlay on State Plans next year would amount to Rs. 688 crores. The outlay on the Central portion of the Plan will aggregate to Rs. 758 crores. The total Plan outlay for the second year of the Third Plan of both the Central and State Governments together will thus be of the order of Rs. 1,446 crores. This would mean stepping up of the current year's budgeted outlay of Rs. 1,214 crores by 19.1 per cent. Allowing for possible shortfalls, the actual Plan outlay in the first two years of the Plan is likely to cover about one third of the target of Rs. 7,500 crores envisaged in the Plan.

31. The budget for the current year had estimated the overall deficit at Rs. 70 crores, of which Rs. 64 crores were expected to be met by expansion of treasury bills and the rest by the drawing down of the cash balance. According to the latest assessment, the overall gap is now expected to increase to Rs. 121 crores. This means that despite the revenue deficit of Rs. 6 crores having been converted into a surplus of Rs. 34 crores and despite a saving of Rs. 27 crores in capital expenditure, the overall gap will be Rs. 51 crores more than our original estimate. This is mainly due to shortfalls in both internal and external borrowings. Net market borrowings including small savings would show a drop of Rs. 38 crores, while the net borrowings from abroad would be less by Rs. 47 crores. P. L. 480 deposits would also show a shortfall of Rs. 36 crores.

32. For the next year, I am taking a credit of Rs. 260 crores from market borrowings including prize bonds and Rs. 105 crores net from Small Savings. The budget also assumes a credit of Rs. 455 crores from foreign loans and Rs. 90 crores from P.L. 480 deposits, including Rs. 50 crores to be transferred from the moneys formerly deposited with the State Bank of India.

33. The overall budgetary position may now be summarised. The revenue budget is expected to show a deficit of Rs. 63 crores. Capital outlay will amount to Rs. 588 crores, loans to States and other parties, Rs. 600 crores and debt repayments, Rs. 227 crores. The total dsirubsement of Rs. 1,478 crores is expected to be met to the extent of Rs. 820 crores from internal and external borrowings, Rs. 218 crores from repayment of loans, Rs. 90 crores from investment of P.L. 480 Funds and Rs. 203 crores

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from miscellaneous debt and deposit heads, leaving a gap of Rs. 147 crores.

34. At this stage, I would only emphasise how concerned I am over the fact that we are ending the current financial year, despite the buoyancy of revenues, with a bigger overall deficit than we had envisaged when the budget for the year was introduced. We shall, therefore, need to do everything possible to enlarge our budgetary resources, so as to ensure stability in the economy.

35. Sir, I shall now conclude. In the recent elections, the nation has for the third time affirmed its confidence in our Plans and our policies. We shall have many Plans to fulfil before we reach our goal. On the whole, the Third Plan has begun well. There have been all-round increases in production, stability of prices and the external aid which we have received has enabled us, despite the continuing stringency of foreign exchange, to cover a good proportion of our developmental needs. But there is no room for complacency. Each successive year will call for greater effort on the part of everyone if we are to move forward as fast as we want to, indeed as fast as we must.

17.30 hrs.

FINANCE BILL,* 1962

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill to continue for the financial year 1962-63 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a bill to continue for the financial year 1962-63 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year."

The motion was adopted.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 15, 1962/Phalguna 24, 1883 (Saka).

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 14.3.1962.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[*Wednesday, March* 14, 1962/*Phalguna* 23, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — 275—78

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under subsection (3) of section 458

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(*a*) The Merchant Shipping (Certificates ofCompetency) Rules, 1961 publishd in Notification No. G.S.R. 1510, dated the 23rd December, 1961.

The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 167, dated the 10th February, 1962.

(*c*) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 209, dated the 17th February, 1962.

(2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 8th August, 1961 to Starred Question No. 104, by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding Joint Steamer Companies

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section(6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965 :—

(*i*) The Rice (Madya Pradesh) Price Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1461, dated the 9th December, 1961

(*ii*) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Thirteenth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1462, dated the 9th December, 1961.

(*iii*) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Third Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34, dated the 6th January, 1962 .

(*iv*) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70, dated the 11th January, 1962.

(*v*) Notification No. G.S.R. 99, dated the 17th January, 1962..

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(*vi*) Notification No. G.S.R. 122, dated the 23rd January, 1962..

(*vii*) he Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 153, dated the 31st January, 1962.

(*viii*) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 154, dated the 31st January, 1962.

(*ix*) The Bombay Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244, dated the 24th February, 1962.

(4) Statement reg. strike of workers of the Heavy electricals Ltd., Bhopal.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—PRESENTED— 277

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RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS— 277-78

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that Sarvashri Dippala Suri Dora and Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo had resigned.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—ADOPTED— 278—81

Sixty-eighth Report was adopted.

BILLS PASSED— 281—83

(*i*) The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for consideration of the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 1962. The House divided on the motion for consideration : Ayes —312; Noes—*nil*. The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present and voting.

COLUMNS

BILLS PASSED—Contd.

Clause-by-clause consideration was taken up and the House divided on the motion for adoption of clauses 2 and 3; Ayes—321; Noes—*nil*, and the clauses were adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The House also divided on the motion to pass: Ayes—323 Noes—*nil*, and the Bill was passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

(*ii*) The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for considertion of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

COLUMNS

PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL BUDGET, 1962-63— 384—97

The Minister f Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1962-63.

BILL INTRODUCED—

The Finance Bill, 1962. 398

Agenda for Thursday, March 15, 1962/Phalguna 24, 1883 (Saka).

Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Presidents Address.